THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 223

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS / TWOPENCE A COPY

The Straits Conference —And After

Turkey Now Dominates Portals of Eastern Europe

Arms Dardanelles

Powers Competing for More Influences With Turkey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, France—Vast diplomatic changes not only in eastern Europe but in western Europe are implied in the Straits Convention which was hammered out at Montreux by Turkey, Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria—Black Sea countries—and by Greece and Yugoslavia—countries which are particularly interested in the eastern Mediterranean—and by France and Great Britain—whose interests also lie in the Mediterranean—and finally by Japan which was one of the guarantors of the former status of the Straits.

It will be noted that Italy whose geographical situation in the middle of the Mediterranean gives it a predominant position, was not present, chiefly because it considered the temporary maintenance of Mediterranean accords by Great Britain, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey to have an unfriendly character.

But it is certain that Italy did not suffer by its absence, and that the convention eventually concluded was in no essential respect different from that which would have been elaborated had Italy attended the Montreux conference.

Turkey Refortifies

In the meantime Turkey has remilitarized the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and is, in effect, master of the Straits. It can, by its fortifications, close or unlock the Straits as it pleases. The diplomatists gathered at Montreux realized that in fact the convention which they were engaged in drawing up, regarding the passage of ships in time of war, might prove to have little validity if hostilities broke out.

From a realist standpoint—which both the British and the Russians took on this occasion—it is probable that the determining factor in the event of a conflict in the Eastern Mediterranean would be the amount of influence which any of the parties could exercise over Turkey. Turkey commands the Straits, but who would command Turkey?

Turkey is allied with Russia, but the British clearly have made a bid for Turkish support. The French are definitely looking for an alliance with Turkey to complete their alliance with Russia. It is also to be remembered that Turkey is a member of the Balkanic Entente which comprises Roumania, Yugoslavia and Greece.

England Demands Equality

Broadly, the riparian states, of which Russia is the chief, consider the Black Sea to be their private pool from which they would exclude, were it necessary, foreign navies. But on the other hand they hold that they must have free exit from this inland sea into the Mediterranean. The British could not take that view, which would give preferential treatment notably to Russia, and demanded full equality in the world's waterways—which include the Black Sea.

No one who followed the protracted debates could entertain the smallest doubt that all the various contingencies and combinations in time of war were vividly present to the minds of the negotiators.

Everything was looked at in the light of its advantage or disadvantage to each party in a future struggle.

It is for this reason that the British, for example, were unable to regard Russia as necessarily a prospective ally. They were bound to envisage the hypothesis of a hostile Russia. Countries like Roumania appeared somewhat rashly to range themselves with Russia in this matter, though it is by no means certain that they will generally cast in their lot with the Soviets. France, too, appeared to take Russian friendship for granted. That is not true of other states, though they refrained from raising difficulties. Even Japan, which might have been supposed to be ready to adopt an anti-Russian attitude, was merely reserved.

Final Results

The final result may be briefly summed up. With regard to commercial vessels, they have complete freedom of passage in time of peace—subject only to sanitary precautions and minimum charges. In time of war, if Turkey is neutral, they will equally enjoy full liberty. If Turkey is belligerent, ships which belong to countries not at war with Turkey, and which do not assist the

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Some reflections on the next peace problem before the League of Nations will be found in the leading editorial of this issue.

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Colonial Reshuffling Opposed; Sir Norman Angell Holds Shift Of Imperialism Not Peace Aid

National Prestige Called Real Aim of Agitators for Redistribution—Four Conditions Laid Down Before British Consent to Concessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A vigorous broadside against a colonial reshuffle by the "Have's" in favor of the "Have Not's" was delivered here recently by Sir Norman Angell at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

The transfer of colonies from the "Have's" to the "Have Not's," he said emphatically, not only would not forward world peace, but would merely prolong the imperialism "racket."

Shifting Imperialism

The suggestion that the colonial powers ought to make territorial sacrifices to such countries as Germany and Italy in order to bring about world pacification and a fairer distribution of the earth's surface was described by Sir Norman as "a fallacy, a grave economic mistake, a grave moral misapprehension, a disregard for the plainest arithmetic."

"These territories," Sir Norman exclaimed, "are not our estates, not ours to give away, they would be human beings as pawns in a bargain, and their transfer would merely shift imperialism from one power to another instead of getting rid of it."

To illustrate his theory, Sir Norman claimed that Ethiopia never could be the solution of Italy's overpopulation problem. At the outbreak of the World War, he said, there were more Germans earning their living in Paris than in all the German colonies. In the vast territories of Belgian Africa there were only 8000 Belgian colonists. After nearly 50 years of Italian rule Eritrea possessed only 85 genuine Italian colonists, while Italian Somaliland boasted of 80 Italian families in 1934.

Turning to Algeria, Sir Norman claimed that more Algerians had gone to France than Frenchmen had settled in Algeria, while France herself was an immeasurably greater "colony" for Italy, since in the last seven years more than 1,000,000 Italians had gone to live there.

Raw Materials

As for raw materials, all that Germany obtained from her colonies was only one half of 1 per cent of all she needed. And because Lancashire cotton trade was dependent on American cotton it wasn't necessary for Britain to conquer Louisiana!

In the speaker's opinion, there-

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U. S. Is Declared In Dire Need Of Low-Cost Homes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Doubt whether the New Deal attained real low-cost housing at its newly opened, $7.39-a-room slum clearance project in Atlanta, did not dampen the ardor of new demands made today for a long-range permanent subsidy for the construction of millions of new homes in the next 10 years.

The Chicago general advisory board on housing in a letter to Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, advised cutting down on "amenities" to bring rentals down to $6 a room a month, including heat, water and light.

The American Federation of Labor pointed to a need of 1,320,000 new homes each year from now until 1945, estimating that the Government should subsidize one-third of them. In nine years this would mean 11,880,000 low-cost homes.

Puts Burden on Taxpayers

The Republican National Committee, meanwhile, attempted to make political capital of the situation by issuing a statement saying that the taxpayers of the United States will have to pay 45 per cent of the cost of the Atlanta project as "an outright gift to the tenants of that development who are not, decidedly not, slum dwellers, or even near slum dwellers."

At the time of the opening of the first federally built slum clearance project in Atlanta on Saturday, Howard A. Gray, director of PWA housing, reported that of the first 24 families to sign leases, 16 had incomes of $20 a week, six had incomes of $22.88 weekly, while the other two earned $27.80 and $30, respectively. Of 1916 families applying for occupancy, more than 500 were turned down because examination showed that their annual incomes were such that they could afford standard housing supplied by private enterprise.

The Chicago housing group, headed by Gen Robert E. Wood, president of Sears Roebuck & Co., expressed the view that, while pri-

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Safety Measures For British Mines Awaited by Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Practical proposals from the Royal Commission now studying the question of safety in mines are being awaited even more eagerly as a result of the major disaster of Aug. 6 in which 57 perished, at the Wharncliffe Woodmore Colliery, Barnsley, Yorkshire.

Special interest has been added, too, to the plan to transfer the British coal industry to public ownership just announced by the National Council of Labor. This organization sees in nationalization a better chance of furthering safety. The plans are to be considered by the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party.

The Daily Herald, Labor Party organ and frequent critic on other occasions of the administration of the coal industry in its present form, said: "It is 10 times more dangerous to work in a mine than in a factory."

"Yet research in the last 50 years has taken over half the danger out of the mines.

"Fifty years ago one miner in 500 was killed each year. Today the figure has fallen to one in every 1000.

"It is a terrible figure still. Yet it is worth recording the slow advance, . . . and what should and must come from such disasters as at Barnsley is a stimulus to safety in mines and a determination that whatever can be done to prevent their recurrence."

Union Party Head Receives Support Of Coughlinites

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 17 (AP)—Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, the Union Party's candidate for President, told followers of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin in a giant rally in Cleveland Stadium yesterday, "We are going to win because your convention expresses the will of the American people."

The rally was the finale of a three-day program of the Coughlin-founded National Union for Social Justice, which went on record in convention as favoring Mr. Lemke's candidacy.

The crowd, estimated by Walter Davis, convention marshal, at more than 20,000, cheered Mr. Lemke wildly.

The Union Party standard bearer described President Roosevelt as "a bewildered Kerensky who does not know where he is going," and called Gov. Alfred M. Landon, the Republican presidential nominee, "a representative of the dying shadows of a past generation."

Going to Beat Roosevelt

The crowd jumped and shouted as he declared, "Some of my friends say 'You're going to beat Mr. Roosevelt.'

"This is what we intend to do, and this is what we're going to do. We are also going to defeat Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Aug. 17

Poland—Rydz-Smigly to Visit France

Franco-Polish conversations aimed at revitalizing the alliance between these two nations are to continue. General Gamelin, chief of the French general staff, spent four days in Poland talking of many things. These many things pivoted around the French aim of getting still more assurances of help in case of an attack upon her, and the Polish aim of getting money for the modernization of its army. But General Gamelin's visit is to be followed by one of Gen. Rydz-Smigly, head of the Polish Army, to Paris next month.

Franco-German relations have had the fine conciliatory edge of a month ago rubbed off. France is annoyed and apprehensive over Germany's refusal to pledge itself unconditionally to stay out of Spain. Germany is provoked and uneasy over French overtures to Poland, one of its few possible allies during the unfriendly postwar years.

Olympics—Germany and U. S. Cherish Victories

The Olympic torch flares, emits an oily whorl of smoke and is quenched as the XIth Olympiad closes.

Germany, the host of what has redundantly been acclaimed the biggest and best of the Olympics, made the best showing—all events considered. The United States was second. Hungary was third. The United States won, however, the most coveted track and field title, as well as the swimming crown, both men's and women's.

Tickets totaling 4,500,000 were sold; $3,000,000 was taken in. More than 1,000,000 persons, 150,000 from other nations, visited Berlin. It is generally conceded that for all the dispute, Germany is better thought of by the people who visited Berlin and that these people are better thought of by the Germans because of these games.

The eclipse of the Olympic flame synchronized with Jesse Owens's suspension by the A. A. U. Owens's refusal to go with his team to Sweden is cited as the cause.

Refugees—Influx to France Raises Problem

Europe's civil wars continue to populate France—and France is troubled. Refugees—fleeing the Spanish Fascists or the Spanish Government—straggle into France in search of asylum. There are so many strangers within the hospitable gates of France. Refugees fled to French soil from the Bolsheviks, from the Italian Fascists, from the German Jewish policies, from the election that overthrew the Spanish royalty. The humanitarian impulse props the French gates open; social and economic considerations begin to kick at the prop.

Soviet—Former Leaders Attacked

Russia shows an unprecedentedly stern countenance to estranged members of the Communist Party. A plot against the Soviet Union, allegedly due to the instigation of Leon Trotzky, now in exile, has stirred the Soviet high command to an energetic combing of the land for foes of the regime. Especially are Gregory Zinovieff and Leon Kameneff, associates of Trotzky who are now in a Russian jail, the object of Soviet wrath.

Angry Soviets in villages and towns begin to demand the "extreme

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Rush to Arms Found Eating Into Recovery

Race Is Declared to Mean Ultimate Lower Standard of Living

Drag on Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—The world has recovered approximately one half of the losses suffered in the depression but nationalistic policies and gigantic rearmament expenditures are slowing down the recovery movement and ultimately will bring about a decline in the standard of living.

There, in a nutshell, is the conclusion reached by Winthrop W. Case, editor of the Annalist, prepared for the Foreign Policy Association, in one of the broadest syntheses of international economic and statistical trends ever prepared on a world basis.

The leading nations of the world are covered by the survey. Recovery, finds Mr. Case, has proceeded steadily since 1932. But economic nationalism, which at once caused and sprung from the world slump, has not given way.

World Trade Restricted

Instead of that, world trade is still constricted by nationalistic barriers—it was still declining even in 1934. And vast amounts of wealth are going into the non-productive iron of battleship armor, chemicals for destructive projectiles instead of stimulating the advance of world recovery. War and the threat of war hold back international lending and international trade.

"Even in the United Kingdom," says Mr. Case, "military expenditures in another two years will consume nearly 6 per cent of the national income, as against 4½ per cent in 1936. However they may be financed, such expenditures can be paid for in the end only by a lowered standard of living throughout the world."

Some Unhappy Consequences

More far reaching in its implications than rearmament, says the Case report, 'is the spread of economic nationalism."

Part of the new gricultural protectionism may be justified, it declares, but much of it "is not the result of the development of new needs, but merely the monopolizing by home industries of domestic markets formerly supplied by foreign countries.

"One consequence is the partial wiping out of the export industries of 'older' countries formerly supplying these markets, of which the British textile industry is a notorious example.

"Another result is the building up of new vested interests which will make tariff reductions extremely difficult . . . it means a sacrifice of all the advantages of the international specialization and division of labod. Like rearmament, it can

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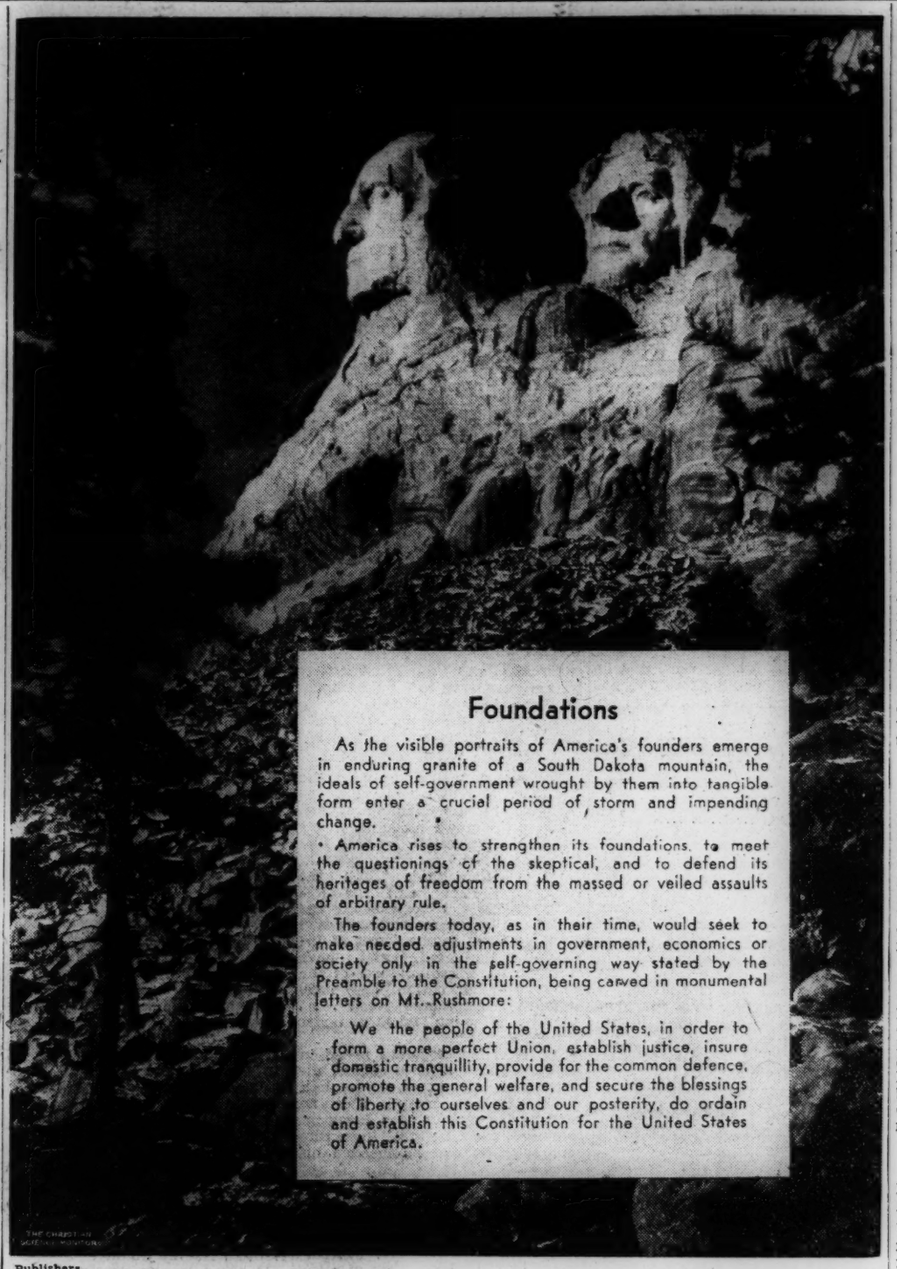
Foundations
As the visible portraits of America's founders emerge in enduring granite of a South Dakota mountain, the ideals of self-government wrought by them into tangible form enter a crucial period of storm and impending change.
America rises to strengthen its foundations, to meet the questionings of the skeptical, and to defend its heritages of freedom from the massed or veiled assaults of arbitrary rule.
The founders today, as in their time, would seek to make needed adjustments in government, economics or society only in the self-governing way stated by the Preamble to the Constitution, being carved in monumental letters on Mt. Rushmore:
We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Publishers

Preserving the American Ideals

Constitutional Democracy Attacked by Many Subtle Forces

Vigilance Is Needed

By **Roland Hall Sharp**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Multiplying and ever more subtle attacks on American constitutional democracy, within and without, are arousing millions of Americans to defend the best in their tried—if still evolving—institutions.

Without, radical forces which already have destroyed popular self-government in many nations, redouble their undermining operations and clamor to substitute unproved social, economic and political experiments in place of the "American system."

The Situation Today

Within, radical agitators foment discontent and stage brawls, while reactionaries abuse the system, clinging to selfish advantage, resisting needed reforms like the Child Labor Amendment which they have kept from passage for 12 years, limiting the purchasing power of the masses, refusing to pass along a fairer share of the benefits of greater productive capacity—and so giving to radicals their most powerful ammunition.

Reactionaries allow greed, cupidity, blind conservatism—all the ugly or stupid motives that would pervert any system—to prevent the full flower of the democratic, liberal ideal.

Besieged Stronghold of Freedom

With Britain, France, the Scandinavian nations, and a few smaller powers clinging to democratic forms of government in Europe, where democracies have toppled one after another, America remains a besieged but still unshaken stronghold of popular liberties.

Yet alert Americans long since lost their easy assurance that all things American were destined to prevail because history had poured the ripened fruitage of human struggles for freedom into this land.

Vigilance Still Needed

Eternal vigilance is still their price of liberty, to preserve the following basic rights, with their corresponding obligations which the American system shares with the world's remaining liberal democracies:

Right of popular self-government.

Religious freedom for all sects and individuals.

Free speech, but not unbridled abuse of free speech for libelous or treasonable purposes.

Free press, independent of the Government, but subject to laws against libel.

Free competition, regulated but not regimented; fair profit to capital, fair pay to worker.

Right of assembly, subject to the preservation of public order.

Free public education.

Strange voices are abroad in the land. The unemployed and those on relief listen to doctrines and accept doles they would have scorned before they felt the burden of economic breakdown.

The need for progressive adjustments is admitted under a system which has developed productive capacity that is held in check while unemployment remains around 11,000,000, and more than 20,000,000 are on relief. Figures show that from 20 to 30 per cent of existing productive equipment is idle even with business picking up. But those with "faith in America" resist the claim of extreme radicals that the only way out is to throw their tried governmental and business machine into the discard, instead of finding and repairing the trouble.

Use of Present System

Any changes that are needed in a system under which the American wilderness of 1620 has been transformed into today's rich nation of 130,000,000 persons can come by more honest use of the system, its defenders maintain.

Conservative and reactionary patriotic societies have long waved the Stars and Stripes at often imaginary foes of the "American way." But today, even liberals who once felt secure enough in their enjoyment of constitutional democracy to ig-

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The Challenge

In a world where dictatorship rides high, America is resurveying its foundations of self-government and seeking ways to "Preserve the Best in American Institutions."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *presents the following report on the situation, and five more articles on alternate days, dealing with:*

Liberties: Individual, Religious, Educational.

Government: Democracy versus Dictatorship.

Economic Systems: Modified Capitalism, Fascism, Socialism, Communism?

American Folk Ways.

The Constitution and Supreme Court.

Radical and Reactionary Tendencies Both Seen as Threats

Thinkers Aroused

nore radical clamor, are gathering anxiously by the millions under the banners of old and new organizations for the preservation of the best in America. These groups, in addition to the patriotic societies, represent business, both capital and labor, fraternal orders, women's clubs and, lately, large churches.

Liberals who may admire certain features of Soviet Russia's social experiments, or who know from experience that the Fascist regime in Italy has brought needed order and law enforcement, watch uneasily the growing body of opinion in favor of some such system for America.

Threat of Dictatorship

They warn themselves and others that every alternative to constitutional democracy, which has been put to practical test in ancient or modern times, ends in rule by one man or a small, powerful group surrounding him.

The common menace to American institutions has aroused thinkers of all shades of opinion. Solutions offered for the nation's economic problems are almost as numerous as the unemployed, but few prophets of change dare to lay open siege to America's basic liberties. The danger comes through indirection, as many alert leaders foresee. Summing up this danger, David Lawrence, Washington political observer and president of the United States News, writes:

"Every dictator the world has ever known—whether in the turbulent sovereignties of Latin America or in the more matured dynasties of Europe—has always claimed to be act-

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A Broken Law for Mr. Shaw

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MALVERN, Eng.—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, who has in the last 40 years broken many rules of the theater, had yet another broken for him in honor of his eightieth anniversary. On that day a Sunday public performance of his "Saint Joan" was in progress at Sir Barry Jackson's annual festival here. Public theatrical performances on Sunday have been illegal in England since 1727.

The performance began at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, and did not finish until two minutes after midnight. Mr. Shaw received many presents from members of the Malvern company, none of them costing more than 6d. at his special request. The most popular gift was a safety razor blade.

The next day Mr. Shaw planted in the garden behind the theater a mulberry tree which he has presented to the town. Shakespeare, said Mr. Shaw, had a mulberry tree, and he was not going to be outdone by Shakespeare either at writing plays or anything else. In the afternoon a garden party given by Sir Barry to meet Mr. Shaw and members of the Malvern company was attended by many American visitors to the festival, which lasts for four weeks, and is this year more popular than ever before.

Mr. Shaw's lithe, active and knickerbockered figure has been one of the most prominent sights in Malvern during the summer. Continental and American tourists gaze on him with awe as he dashes about in his huge car, or rushes up and down the Worcestershire hills at almost equal speed on his legs. One American girl told him that she had vowed not to go home until she had spoken to him. "Well, you can go home now," replied Mr. Shaw.

In an impromptu speech which he delivered at a tea time conversazione in the Malvern Winter Gardens, Mr. Shaw revealed a secret of his early days by declaring that, as a dramatic critic, he had never been able to do justice to the famous French actress, Sarah Bernhardt, because she was exactly like his Aunt Georgina.

Britain Urges Speed on Pact Of Neutrality

Puts Pressure on Berlin and Rome for Hands-Off Policy in Spain

Rebels Take Badajoz

Loyalists Reach Merida In Efforts to Halt New Drive For Madrid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 17—After the British Government's unequivocal support of the French draft of a nonintervention declaration, Whitehall considers that it now rests wholly with Germany and Italy to decide whether the Spanish civil war is to divide Europe into two camps—one determined to secure a victory of the Spanish Government, the other of the insurgents.

Serious Situation Faced

If Germany and Italy were to refuse to join the other powers in a nonintervention declaration, a really serious international situation would arise. But it is believed here that Germany, at any rate, is only delaying adherence until she has obtained satisfaction for airplanes seized by the Spanish Government. This is expected to be forthcoming almost immediately.

The position of Italy still causes misgivings, but it is not believed that Premier Benito Mussolini is prepared to risk a European war by openly siding with Gen. Francisco Franco, commander-in-chief of the Spanish rebel forces. Already his hesitations have had the result of bringing the French and British Governments closer together than for some time.

Smaller Powers Act

Although it is apparently proposed that the nonintervention declaration should only be signed by the major powers and Portugal, a number of smaller states have given notice of their approval, including Greece, Bulgaria, Poland and the Netherlands. It is understood that the Scandinavian countries also agree to the French proposal.

Meanwhile strong diplomatic pressure is being brought to bear by Britain in Berlin and Rome with a view to speeding up the replies of these two capitals.

Rebels Capture Badajoz In Drive for Madrid; Loyalists at Merida

LISBON, Port., Aug. 17 (AP)—News of the capture of Badajoz by rebel forces was related by telephone to Lisbon today by Madrio Neves, first newspaperman to enter the town following its loss by the Loyalists.

The correspondent, a member of the staff of the Diario Lisbona Gaia, said that part of the Portuguese frontier city not completely destroyed was in complete disorder

The Diario Noticias said a strong rebel column from Seville, with 15 antiaircraft guns, was marching to relieve the Badajoz insurgents, who were building strong fortifications.

Appeal to Legionnaires

Col. John Yague, rebel commander at Badajoz, asked Portuguese newspapers to insert an appeal to former Portuguese legionnaires to enlist companies to fight with him.

A government column under Colonel Carbon was reported to have arrived at Merida, intending to push on to attack the rebels at Badajoz. A column of Moorish rebels started by forced march from Merida to intercept them.

Hurrying Toward Madrid

A rebel captain, describing the 48-hour battle which preceded seizure of the city, said the government forces fought bravely until the rebels made an overwhelming bayonet charge in which they lost between 80 and 150 men.

Colonel Yague declared he was in a great hurry to march to Madrid and hoped to arrive soon, "Because the Moors and the (rebel) Legion walk fast."

Several Towns Captured By Government Troops In Southern Campaign

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MADRID, Aug. 17—Spanish Government troops captured Fascist rebels barricaded in the Gijon Jail today.

Meanwhile, three columns of the Socialist Government army landed at Mallorca, rebel stronghold in the Mediterranean, and captured several towns. Citizens greeted the army with shouts of "Long live the Republic," the Loyalists asserted.

Palma Is Objective

Capture of Palma, the capital, was the objective in the new offensive and a fierce battle was predicted there shortly.

In northeastern Huesca Province, the Government announced capture of the towns of Alberobajo, Taller and San Daniel.

Peasants were reported fleeing from Teruel Province, eastern Spain, to the city of Calatayud, near Saragossa, to escape impending conflict of Loyalists and rebels.

Battles raged through southwestern Badajoz Province, where the Government sought desperately to stem the rebel march toward Madrid.

Church Treasures Seized

Harried by Communist clamor for a "Baby Russia," the Madrid Gov-

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President Asked to Keep Relief Clear of Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Deploring "political exploitation" of human distress, the National Civil Service Reform League announced today that it had asked President Roosevelt to issue an executive order prohibiting "any person employed in any relief agency from requesting or furnishing any political endorsement in connection with such employment."

The league said that it had asked the President also to prohibit administrative employees from taking part in political campaigns—which prohibitions would apply were they included in the classified service—and from making any contributions to any political party.

End Patronage Rumors

"The executive committee of the league wishes to bring to your attention disturbing reports that persons employed in administrative positions under the Works Progress Administration have been requested to furnish political endorsements in addition to evidence of qualifications as to experience and training," the letter to President Roosevelt said.

"At a time when the Works Progress Administration is reported to have employed over 2,000,000 persons with a total annual expenditure of over $1,000,000,000 annually, and when a program to give relief to 100,000 families impoverished by drought is under consideration, we believe it is important to set at rest rumors of patronage and to avoid their recurrence."

Hopkins Letter Is Cited

H. Eliot Kaplan, executive secretary of the league, emphasized that the organization had brought to the President's attention a letter, addressed on stationery of Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, by one of his responsible executives to an applicant for an important position in the WPA, in which the applicant is informed: "It will be necessary to have a letter of endorsement from some Democratic Senator or Congressman, not necessarily from your state."

The league's communication added that "it would be naive for us to suppose that this letter does not represent common practice but is merely an isolated instance.

"With such clear evidence of the importance assigned by those in charge of the relief program to political influence, the public can hardly be blamed if it regards with some cynicism Mr. Hopkins's protestations of complete nonpartisanship in appointments in the WPA."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Landon and Lemke Straw Vote Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17—The second tabulation of the presidential straw vote as conducted by the Farm Journal, released today, shows as its chief feature an increase in the relative position of William Lemke, presidential candidate of the Union Party.

In the last three weeks Mr. Lemke's share of the total vote is approximately 5.9 per cent, and in certain states, notably Iowa, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin, it is much higher.

In Wisconsin, the ballots obtained in the last three weeks are divided as follows:

Landon	39.9
Roosevelt	30.0
Lemke	27.4
Others	2.7
	100.00

In Minnesota the Lemke vote is surprisingly small. No ballots have yet been obtained in North Dakota.

There is a slight increase in Gov. Alfred M. Landon's total vote as compared with President Roosevelt, his percentage now standing at 55.4 as against 54.9 four weeks ago.

In gathering these votes the tabulation again includes only ballots obtained by representatives of the Farm Journal in personal calls on farmers in their homes.

Two Vessels Grounded By Typhoons on Pacific

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—Typhoons sent two ships aground and left a threat of famine today among natives on North Luzon Island.

Pleas received here for Government aid reported two fatalities as two typhoons, sweeping in from the Pacific Saturday, destroyed practically all native houses and 90 per cent of the crops in Cagayan River valey. North coast lighthouses were levelled. The United States coast and geodetic survey ship, Fathomer, lay on a rock reef at Port San Vincente. From Hongkong came word that the British steamer Sunning, carrying 40 passengers, was aground and waterlogged in Junk Bay, off the China coast.

Lemke Declares That President Is Bewildered

(Continued from Page 1)

Landon. We have defeated him already."

Speaking after Vice-Presidential Candidate Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, Mr. Lemke said:

"I wish to pay tribute to the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin because he has shown the courage and the vision to come out for the American people in this crisis of your nation. . . . This nation cannot continue with 21,000,000 men and women in poverty."

The crowd roared its approval as he shouted, "My first act when I become President of the United States will be to fire the brainless trust and tell them to go home to do their chores."

Lemke Assails Patronage

Turning to the platform of his campaign, which the convention refused to endorse at the urge of the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, Mr. Lemke outlined each point and said: "This is the platform we're going to win on."

"You men and women know the reason we no longer have representative government is because of the corroded and corrupt patronage system. Your congressman is threatened with losing the postmasters if he doesn't vote like Wall Street and the 'brain trust' wants him to. . . .

"I have confidence in the American people, and I am satisfied that we are going back to the democracy of Jefferson and Lincoln Nov. 3, and back to a happy, prosperous people with hopes and ambitions."

Coughlin Wildly Cheered

Just as Mr. Lemke concluded, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin made his appearance in the stadium infield, bringing the crowd screaming to its feet in a joint ovation for both him and Mr. Lemke.

Mr. O'Brien said, "Both the Democratic Party and the Republican Party have violated the confidence of the masses, have surrendered them to the forces of invisible government, and have repudiated the high purpose of the founders of our nation. They have betrayed their sacred trust. . . . America is going forward under new leadership."

The Rev. Mr. Coughlin rested in seclusion today after a sudden illness which brought an abrupt halt to an address yesterday in which he renewed his attacks upon President Roosevelt, asserting that "those surrounding him had mesmerized his intellect."

The radio priest slept comfortably after he was stricken by what Dr. George P. O'Malley, Cleveland physician, described as exhaustion and a nervous disorder, superinduced by the intense work of planning and carrying out the convention.

Lemke Warns the U. S. To Look After Its Own And Keep Out of Europe

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 17 (AP)—Rep. William Lemke of North Dakota, in an address prepared for delivery yesterday under the title of "America for Americans," asserted the United States had become self-sufficient and was able to develop, without "international shopkeeping," economic freedom for all.

The Union Party's presidential candidate spoke before the convention of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice. He chose the occasion to interpret at length the Union Party's platform.

"We maintain that our American standard requires us to eat, drink, wear and buy American products," he declared.

Spent Where Made

"It is time we realized that money spent in America continues to be spent in America; and that money spent in foreign nations will continue to be spent in foreign nations. The truth is, we are geting altogether too internationally minded.

"The United States, because of its great natural wealth and unlimited resources and raw material, has become self-sufficient and is able to develop economic freedom for all.

"It can, and must, abolish poverty, not by mingling it with the poverty of other nations, but by an ever-increasing and higher standard of living, not of the few, but of the many. This nation need no longer concern itself with international shopkeeping.

"I repeat, the American farmer, manufacturer and laborer cannot compete with the serf, peon or Oriental laborer of foreign countries that is satisfied with a bowl with about 50 cents worth of clothes and lives under the most unsanitary conditions."

Of old-age pensions, which he termed "old-age compensation," Mr. Lemke said, in part:

"We have now arrived at a stage in our civilization where we realize that as a nation we can safely restore to the aged part of the wealth which they created—part of the wealth taken from them by over-zealous individuals and corporations. This is not a pension—it is not charity—it is compension for useful labor performed or for wealth actually created or produced.

"This Government, created by men of iron with nerves of steel—born amidst the privations and sufferings of Valley Forge—is ours.

"It does not belng to a 'brain trust' with brainless cells. It does not belong to the President. It does not even belong to the Supreme Court, and far less to Wall Street and the international coupon clippers, but as a free people it belongs to us all."

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VICTORIA, B. C.

A Woman in the News

Mrs. J. C. Mack
Kansas Editor and Publisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are there any great women editors?

Newspapering is man's work. There are number of large newspapers where the ablest woman cannot get a place in the editorial department. Yet there are exceptions that indicate there is more of prejudice than basic inability to function in the scarcity of feminine leadership in the publishing business.

When you think of Kansas newspapers, you think of Nelson and the Kansas City Star; William Allen White and the Emporia Gazette; Ed Howe and the Atchison Globe; Capper and the Topeka Publications.

Kansas Newspaper History

Back of these outstanding successes there is a host of weekly and small daily publications of which any state should be proud. Most interesting one that has not yet received national recognition is the Evening Kansas-Republican of Newton, Harvey County.

If there is any successful daily newspaper in the United States more completely dominated by women than the Kansan-Republican, you will have to tell me where it is.

Mrs. J. C. Mack is editor and publisher. She hires and fires the help, makes the paper contracts, buys new machinery, sees that the proofreader knows her business, worries about the editorial policy and dabbles a little in state politics on the side.

Women Hold Key Jobs

The Kansan-Republican has 30 salaried employees, eight of whom are women. Mrs. Mack is assisted by a business manager who is a woman who was trained by her late husband. Her advertising manager is a woman. Her proofreader is a woman. Her best advertising solicitor is a woman. Her best hand composition ad "man" is a woman. Her best linotype compositor is a woman. All of the key jobs in her organization are held by women.

Mrs. Mack's husband was active in politics. He was road commissioner of Kansas when he passed on six years ago. Mrs. Mack had already had her fingers in the paper pie. She had written society copy, general news, edited the wire report and taken a turn at proofreading. She took over as managing editor. At first she noticed a little disappointment among the townspeople when it became evident that she was going to do the job herself, but that quickly wore off.

Mrs. Mack's paper has a circulation of 5000. In her daily and weekly she makes no effort to get outside of rich Harvey County, but she does cover her county and gets around in it, too. She knows everybody in every township.

Mrs. Mack is the daughter of Noble Lovely Prentis, famous Kansas editor. Mr. Prentis came to Kansas after the Civil War. For more than 30 years he was the Henry Watterson of the plains country. He was with the Kansas City Star from 1890 until his passing in 1900. He wrote a history of Kansas which was a standard text until five years ago.

It was Noble Prentis who advised William Allen White to leave the staff of the Star and get a paper of his own so he might express his own opinions without passing them through a management with sometimes more conservative ideas.

Her Paper Is Clean

Mrs. Mack's pride is a clean newspaper. Her formula for a newspaper is sufficient feature interest to provide dessert for a solid meal of local, state and national news, with the accent on meat and potatoes which we shall call the news of Newton and Harvey County.

This woman throws cheap crime news in the waste basket. She does not print the messy details of big crime stories even when her own local people are concerned. She does not in the remotest degree pander to pornography. She has educated her field to the merits of a clean newspaper and the field responds with wholehearted support.

The women in the Kansan-Republican office do not smoke or drink. Her experience convinces her that mature women will handle details more efficiently and be more steadfast in their loyalty than men. She thinks it is a mistake to hire women for newspaper work before they are settled. She doesn't think Kansas will ever go wet. She thinks no liquor control measure has been of any value.

Mrs. Mack thinks the crop of young men and women coming on today is the finest she has known and she loves to stay young with them.

Poet Lindsay's Letters Given To Princeton Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 17—A group of letters written by Vachel Lindsay, Middle West poet, have been presented to the Princeton Library by Prof. Francis C. MacDonald, it was announced today by James Thayer Gerould, university librarian.

Eleven of the letters are in Mr. Lindsay's handwriting and a twelfth is typewritten, all of them having been sent to Professor MacDonald between 1921 and 1925 on subjects ranging from the future of Mr. Lindsay's works to speaking trips to Princeton. Professor MacDonald, one of the preceptors Woodrow Wilson brought to Princeton in 1905, retired from the faculty this June after more than a quarter of a century of teaching English.

"General William Booth Enters Into Heaven" and "The Congo," two of the poet's most popular verses, became anathemas with him in later years, the letters reveal, because he had so many requests to read them. Long-distance walking, especially in the company of poetry lovers, was one of his favorite pastimes, however.

Sometimes the poet signed his full name, "Nicholas Vachel Lindsay," and sometimes he signed just his first two names, or even his middle name alone. One of the letters is signed in all three ways.

Additions to a letter written in 1924 were made in pencil, during a train ride in Tennessee. Part of another was written on a train. The typewritten letter has marginal notes designating certain parts as confidential. It was written in 1921.

Professor MacDonald also presented the library with two copies of Mr. Lindsay's, "When the Stuffed Prophets Quarrel," which was written for the Illinois State Teachers' Association in April, 1924.

Politicians Relax Over Week End But the Pot Boils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—National politics, so far as this city is concerned, went into the usual weekenr siesta here Aug. 15. Joseph W. Martin Jr., Republican eastern campaign manager, is combining campaigning with a sojourn among the pines of Maine. The demand for the sunflower badges for Landon keeps up, so an order for the fourth million of these insignia is now being filled.

Discussion of the status of gubernatorial candidates at the State Republican Committee convention on Wednesday in Syracuse is looked to as a means of helping to clarify the relation between state and national objectives, and that process will come to a conclusion at the state convention at Albany, Sept. 28 and 29.

Also on Sept. 28 and 29, it is expected, the state Democratic convention will be held, probably at Syracuse. Date and place will be decided at a meeting of the Democratic State Committee on Tuesday.

Tuesday evening James A. Farley, national and state campaign chairman, is to make a radio address on the election issues from station WOR. This is partially for the benefit of persons at a Detroit banquet which Mr. Farley originally hoped to address in person before pressure of work in New York mounted so that he rarely leaves the city for more than a few hours, except for conferences with the President. Other listening banquets will be at Lansing and Flint.

Today Mr. Farley is finishing the week's work as early as possible, so he can spend Sunday with his family at an up-state camp. He is under orders to bring two watermelons.

Texas Leads in Onions

Texas grows more onions than any other state in the Union.

Coughlinites Stand by Constitution

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 17—The text of the resolutions adopted by the convention of the National Union for Social Justice follows:

We reaffirm our faith in American institutions, particularly our faith in the Constitution of the United States.

We praise that document in setting forth a framework of government which separates powers among legislative and an executive and a judicial departments, defined by the founding fathers to be kept separate and distinct.

We praise that Constitution with its division of powers between two sovereignties, the national government on the one hand and the individual state on the other, each sovereign with its sphere.

We further praise that Constitution because it delegates only specific powers to the control government and creates and reserves all other powers to the states and to the people.

Protest the Violation

Lastly, we praise the Constitution in its entirety and inclusive of its amendments, including a Bill of Rights for the protection of our persons and our property.

Therefore we protest those present violations of the spirit and the letter of the Constitution, including the growing usurpation of power on the part of the executive branch of the Federal Government, which has seen fit to destroy the spirit of the tripartite government, to encroach upon the legislative functions and to attempt to usurp the powers granted an independent Congress by the founding fathers of our Constitution.

We protest in particular the growing usurpation of the legislative power by an Executive which has seen fit to have all bills of major importance drafted by unknown officeholders who are wholly irresponsible to the votes of an electorate.

Oppose "Must" Legislation

We protest likewise the labeling of proposed legislation as "must" legislation, so labeled, not by a Congress elected by a people but by an Executive with no legislative responsibility except occasional messages on the state of the Union.

We protest that entire series of laws the authorship of which is unidentified, the sponsorship of which is unknown, the intent of which is clouded and the passage of which is secured only by the meek submission of a subservient Legislature—Congress subservient to the executive branch of government.

We protest these unconstitutional laws originating in the unholy desire on the part of the Executive for "permissive legislation" granting the powers vested only in the Constitution by the founding fathers to the Executive for exercise in a manner foreign to the Constitution and our American tradition.

Uphold State Rights

We protest the further usurpation of powers preserved by the Constitution to the states and to the people and later evident in the form of corporations, chartered under Delaware acts, sponsored by the executive branch of the National Government, without even a consent asked for Congress.

Finally, we protest that growing disregard for our framework of government which is witnessed by the active political intrusion on the part of the Executive into the nomination of candidates for the legislative branch of government, in the unofficial nomination of governors of two of the several states—yes, even the intrusion by the Executive into the affairs of municipalities and local government.

Against Usurpation

Against such usurpation of powers clearly vested in the legislative branch of the Federal Government or reserved by the Constitution to the states, and to the people we protest most vigorously, as we reaffirm our faith in that fixed fundamental and supreme law of the land, the Constitution, under which every objective of our National Union for Social Justice is either already provided for or needs only statutory enactment by the Congress of the United States.

Again we reaffirm our faith in the Constitution and in the powers of an independent legislative branch as these powers were delegated by the founding fathers. We refer particularly to that power of Congress defined in Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5, "the power of Congress to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins."

Wholly National Power

We protest the usurpation of this power of Congress by the passage of the original Federal Reserve Banking Act, and all amendments thereto, as an obvious violation of the Constitution, because such act delegated to private citizens the power to coin and regulate a nation's money, which power is solely the function of the sovereign nation.

We pledge our resources and abilities to stamping out of existence this private control of the money power, a power as incapable of alienation as is the taxing power of the soverign state or the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States or the power to declare war or to equip a navy.

We instruct our officers to program such litigation as may be possible to bring to review the unconstitutionality of the Federal Reserve Act before even the highest court in the land and to challenge every unconstitutional act which attempts to empower the private banker to create the money of America.

Faith in Supreme Court

Full faith in the protective arm of the Supreme Court of the United States encourages us to believe that the judiciary will hold the Federal Reserve Act as invalid as it has other recent attempts at legislation which it has tossed into the discard of the unconstitutional.

To the regeneration of human society, we pledge every ounce of our endurance that the wealth which Almighty God has given us may be distributed justly and fairly among our fellow men.

Too long have we witnessed an era where rugged individualism, unrestricted competition and the greed of personal ambition have directed the destinies of our millions of people. Recently we have witnessed the destructive efforts of Red Communism in Russia, Mexico and Spain, and the rise of institutions wholly undemocratic in other leading nations of the world.

No Red Compromise

We deplore alike the excesses of godless, modern capitalism and atheistic Communism. Believing there is no compromise or middle ground between the excesses of individualism and the excesses of Communism, we derive our principles of social justice directly from the nature of men and men's property.

As there is an individual and also the social character of persons, so, likewise, there is an individual and likewise a social aspect of property. Our 16 principles of social justice simply recognize the importance of man as God's creature and the necessity of a just share in the fruits of creation accruing to him who earns his bread in the sweat of his face.

Pledge Loyalty to Leader

The enactment of these principles into positive law and the application of these principles in the statutes of our nation are objectives to which we pledge mutually and severally our minds, our hearts, our resources and our votes.

In the conduct of the affairs of the National Union for Social Justice we endorse, without any exception whatsoever, all the acts of our president and great leader, Father Charles E. Coughlin.

Specifically, yet without thought of limitation, do we express our appreciation for the years of instruction which he has given us and for his mind, his heart and his will which has taught us to know, to love and to serve the cause of social justice.

Praise for Maxims

Formally do we commend his unique revelation of philosophical thought upon which our program is based. Formally do we commend likewise his reduction of that philosophy to those concrete maxims known as the 16 principles of social justice.

We thank our leader not only for the substance of his teaching but also for its form, and the application of the principles to the workaday lives of our people. His teachings have come to us as manna dropped amidst an intellectually hungry people wandering in a wilderness of despair.

(1) In the field of positive legislation we endorse alike his denouncement of communism and of modern capitalism.

(2) We praise his efforts in behalf of our beloved veterans to the end that they secure adjusted compensation, if compensation can be figured, as a reward to those who offered their very lives on the altar of their patriotism.

Commend His Courage

(3) Specifically, do we praise his patriotic efforts as he pitted the gifts God gave him against the resources of the Carnegie Foundation, of the internationalists in general; against the paid propaganda of some seats of high learning, against the intrigues of the foreigner and against the wiles of those in high position who would compromise our very sovereignty and ignore our American tradition as they would force our nation into the League through its back door, the World Court.

(4) In his defense of the Nye committee and on behalf of a sound neutrality policy, we recall his successful efforts in curbing the activities of the "merchandisers of murder."

Warning to Depositors

(5) Every depositor in the land should appreciate his expose of banking conditions.

(6) We recall likewise our leader's insistence that the pauperizing dole be abolished and in its place a system of permanent public works be established.

(7) With the inauguration of that system of public works we recall his noble efforts on behalf of the passage of the so-called McCarran amendment, which would extend to the workers on relief the prevailing rate of wages, even as the act as drafted would extend to the manufacturer the prevailing market price of materials.

(8) We endorse our leader's stand with respect to labor, to the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing, unhampered by the camouflage "company union," child of the industrialist's brain.

(9) We unreservedly commend our leader's efforts for a just and living annual wage payable to every man willing to work and capable of working.

(10) We endorse the stand of Father Coughlin in respect to the entrenched interests of the public utility holding companies, whose ruthless exploitation of the people was a perfect example of domination by wealth to the point where the very majesty of the state was degraded.

(11) We commend the great efforts made to keep our nation neutral in the recent economic war waged on the one hand by 50-odd nations of the League against a lone enemy, Italy, a friendly nation, which has contributed so much of her manhood to the material and spiritual upbuilding of our country.

Approve Central Bank

(12) We unreservedly support the position taken by our leader on the behalf of the establishment of a central bank and we extend our commendations to the sponsors of the central bank bill, the Honorable Gerald P. Nye, United States Senator from North Dakota, and the Honorable Martin L. Sweeney, Congressman from Ohio.

(13) We commend our leader's great efforts on behalf of the refinancing of the farm mortgages of America through proposed legislation known as the Frazier-Lemke Refinancing bill. We condemn in most certain terms the tactics of one John J. O'Connor, chairman of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, and his associates, irrespective of party affiliation, who joined with him in exercising every parliamentary trick to gag the House from even a consideration of this most salutary legislation.

Commend Lemke Men

(14) We commend to the favorable consideration of the electorate those 147 members of the House of Representatives who voted "yea" on the final passage of the Frazier-Lemke bill, and we likewise commend most favorably to the electorate those senators who voted "yea" on the Nye-Sweeney Bill.

(15) We publish an unreserved and unqualified endorsement of the monetary principles so ably defended over the radio against the regimented forces of bankers, financial writers, paid propagandists and uninformed press.

(16) Finally, lest specification detract from the fullness of our sanction, we publish our unreserved and unqualified endorsements of all public acts, radio addresses and statements of our leader, pledging our resources and our activities in his support and in support of our 16 principles even as he has thrown into the battle every ounce of his endurance.

Japan Revamps Textbooks Of East Hopei Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Japan has already revamped the educational system of the so-called East Hopei Autonomous State, established last winter at Japanese behest. It has its capital at Tungchow, only 12 miles east of here.

Pro-Japanese textbooks, printed in Manchoukuo, have replaced the old Chinese textbooks in all schools. The new readers and manuals do not recognize Nanking as the capital of China, and contain none of the old lessons, familiar during the days of Kuomintang tutelage, concerning such landmarks in modern Chinese history as the presentation of Japan's Twenty-One Demands in 1915.

Business Booms For No-Nail Boxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOOTLE, Eng. — So successful have been the first six months' operation of Britain's first nailless packing case factory in this Lancashire industrial center that a second manufacturing unit is now being installed at a cost of £10,000.

This new unit will enable the firm to double its present output and take on an increased number of workers. When the full plant is finally working the factory will be giving full-time employment to some 400 persons.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

Delegates Seek to Ease Tension in Pacific Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE LODGE, Calif., Aug. 17—Scholars and intellectual leaders, numbering 250, from 11 countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, today attended the sixth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations amid the repose and serenity of Yosemite Valley for the purpose of discussing troublesome well nigh explosive problems facing their countries. Although the institute is neither an official nor a governmental body and is without any executive powers, present deliberations and reports of delegates doubtless will influence decisions of their respective governments.

Problems of four major countries, the United States, Soviet Union, Japan, and China, are being discussed at various sessions, but the question of Japan's shadow over the Asiatic continent, her expansion in North China, and the entire tangle of Sino-Japanese relations dominates the conference, outdistancing the importance of all others. Chinese unification of her industrial, educational and military progress, and her resistance to the Japanese advance, the Soviet attitude as regards Japanese penetration of Inner Mongolia, the Japanese attitude toward Soviet moves in Outer Mongolia and Soviet-Japanese clashes on the border of Manchoukuo, these and other provocative problems are being considered and possible peaceful solutions are being sought.

It has been revealed that the conference also will discuss the annually disputed question of fisheries, and suggest terms on which the Soviet Government might agree to grant Japanese fishermen the right to fish in Soviet waters of the Far East.

Newton D. Baker, opening the session Saturday evening with a moving speech, urged delegates to consider all aspects involved in the troubled situation of the Orient as well as spiritual problems such as the desire for freedom which, he said, also are potent factors in the lives of nations.

Regular round-table conferences began with discussion of the United States. The general opinion was that the foreign policy of the United States toward the Far East was unchanged, America still insisting on the open door in China. Several delegates argued that the devaluation of the dollar had helped to increase our foreign trade.

Gold and World Trade

One delegate pointed out that when Engand went off the gold standard American sales of automobiles in Australia and New Zealand greatly decreased. With devaluation of the dollar, trade was re-established. Most delegates seemed to agree that the original purposes of the silver policy—to increase trade with China as well as to increase the value of silver and the proportion of silver in metallic base currency — had been unrealized.

Conferences are being held in the mornings and some evenings, but the afternoons remain entirely free so delegates of various countries may form small groups of two or three to engage in earnest conversation. Tust it happened that the editor of an influential Middle Western American paper was seen talking to members of the Soviet delegation, an eminent Japanese professor was found chatting with an American labor representative.

This informal exchange of views probably will be as fruitful in brushing away misunderstandings as the regular conference. Thus far, walking and swimming have been the most favored forms of recreation and all nationalities seem to enjoy heartily the delicious American food attractively served. It is interesting to note that the Japanese delegation, consisting of members of the House of Peers, a retired general, prominent professors and business men, include also as secretaries sons and beautiful daughters of the highest noble families of Japan. Kinkazu Saionji, grandson of the only surviving elder statesman, is private secretary of Kenkichi Yoshizawa, chairman of the Japanese delegation.

Noted Personalities

Dr. Hu Shih, foremost Chinese intellectual and the first to modernize the Chinese language, is chairman of the Chinese delegation. At the close of the conference Dr. Hu will travel east to receive an honorary degree from Harvard college. Albert Sarraut, former Prime Minister, heads the French delegation. Many other outstanding personalities are to be found among members of various delegations.

Socialists Split In Pennsylvania, Push Campaigns

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 17 (AP)—Two Socialist organizations in Pennsylvania—one breaking from, the other clinging to, the national party—moved ahead today with plans for statewide campaigns to advance their causes.

J. Henry Stump, Mayor of Reading and re-elected state chairman of the party after conservatives carried a motion to split from the national group, adjured its ranks to carry out a new party-building program throughout the Keystone State.

Meantime, the self-styled "Loyal Socialists," bolting the state convention after the split with the national party was consummated, held a rump convention, organized the Pennsylvania Socialist Conference, and selected the Rev. Paul Cotton of Easton to head its campaign.

The secessionists shouted adoption of a resolution yesterday, denouncing invasion of the party ranks by Communists, then approved a platform for education and persuasion "as opposed to force or violence."

The platform declared capitalism "incapable of meeting the needs of our times and must be replaced by a new program which will substitute rational planning for haphazard gambling, social service for the many instead of luxury for the few and abundance for all in place of poverty for the multitude."

Museum Explorers Seek Bird Species On South Sea Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—To augment exhibits dealing with marine and bird inhabitants of the Pacific area, the American Museum of Natural History will undertake an expedition to Christmas Island late this month.

The trip will be made with the collaboration of Templeton Crocker of San Francisco, according to the museum's announcement, and will include Samoa as well as certain of the Hawaiian Islands. Material is to be sought particularly for the new Whitney Memorial Hall of Pacific Bird Life.

Mr. Crocker will sail from San Francisco on the yacht Zaca tomorrow and will be joined by members of the museum staff at Honolulu, it was said. From there the party expects to proceed southward for 1200 miles to Christmas Island, two degrees north of the Equator. The island is a coral atoll about 40 miles in diameter.

The Crocker yacht Zaca already has made four trips in the interests of natural science. She is a two-masted schooner equipped with diesel motors and of 118 feet over-all length.

Private Art Exhibits Opening More Often

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—The opening of private houses where art treasures are housed to the general public was urged by the Earl of Harewood, chairman of the advisory committee of the Victoria and Albert Museum, when he opened an exhibition of pictures of the private collections of Yorkshire and Durham at Leeds Art Gallery recently.

In these modern days, Lord Harewood said, many people with just a tinge of Socialism in their minds recall with surprise the reluctance many of those possessing objects of art used to feel about letting the general pubic get any benefit from them.

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Awards Assigned Under Trust For Study in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17 — Announcement of 31 awards under the Oberlaender Trust, enabling three groups of American experts in different fields to spend some time in studying present European methods, was made by the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation on Aug. 17.

Nine forestry men will sail on the S. S. Hamburg on Aug. 27 in time to attend the Second International Forestry Congress in Budapest from Sept. 10 to 14. They will then study the system of forestry on a sustained yield basis, which is now carried on in Germany and Austria.

Nine experts on the teaching of foreign languages will also sail, in order to study the present methods of language instruction in universities, gymnasiums and secondary schools in Germany and Austria.

Schurz Foundation

On Sept. 6 a group of 13 exponents of visual education through museums, will sail on the S. S. Bremen to study museum practices in the same two countries.

The Oberlaender Trust was established in 1931 by Gustav Oberlaender of Reading, Penna., for the purpose of enabling outstanding Americans to become more familiar with elements in the life of German-speaking peoples that have value for the present generation of American citizens. It is administered by the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation of Philadelphia, whose president is Ferdinand Thun of Reading, Penna.

The names of those receiving the awards this year are as follows:

Forest Administration

Forestry: F. A. Silcox, chief of Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Christopher E. Rachford, assistant chief of same service; Frank Kennett of Conway, N. H.; Tom Gill, secretary of Charles Lathrop Pack Forest Education Board, Washington, D. C.; John Woods of National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Washington, D. C.; Ovid Butler, executive secretary of American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C.; George F. Jewett of Coeur D'Alene, Idaho; E. L. Kurth of Keltys, Texas; and Julian F. McGowin of Chapman, Ala.

Language Education

Foreign language teaching: Edgar G. Doudna, secretary of Board of Regents of Normal Schools, Madison, Wis.; Walter V. Kaulfers, curriculum specialist in foreign languages, School of Education, Leland Stanford University, California; Paul C. Packer, dean of the College of Education, University of Iowa; Harry A. Sprague, president, New Jersey State Teachers College; Landis Tanger, president, Pennsylvania State Teachers College; E. F. Engel of Department of Germanic languages and literature, University of Kansas; M. M. Guhin, dean, South Dakota Northern Normal and Industrial School; Aubrey A. Douglass, chief of division of secondary education, Sacramento, Calif.; and Claude A. Nichols of department of education, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

Museum Practice

Visual education: James Chillman Jr., director of Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, Texas; Katherine F. Coffey, curator, Newark, N. J., Museum; Harold T. Green, curator of museum exhibits, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; John A. Maloney, assistant to the director, Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago; Henri Marceau, assistant director, Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia; Carl P. Russell, director of museum branch, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; Charlotte R. Partridge, director, Layton School of Art, Milwaukee, Wis.; Theodore Sizer, associate director, Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University; Paul Gardner, director of William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Mo.; Donald J. Bear, director of Denver, Colo., Art Museum; Charles Bache, field director of the joint Assyrian expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Gerhardt Kramer, associate in architecture of the department of middle American research, Tulane University, New Orleans, and Reginald Poland, director of Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego, Calif.

The latter group is to study such special subjects as: Museum architecture, technique of display of ma- of interesting the public, and relationship of educational institutions and the museum.

Texans Count 150,000 Driving Monthly to Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 17—Visitors are coming to Texas by motorcar at the rate of some 150,000 persons monthly.

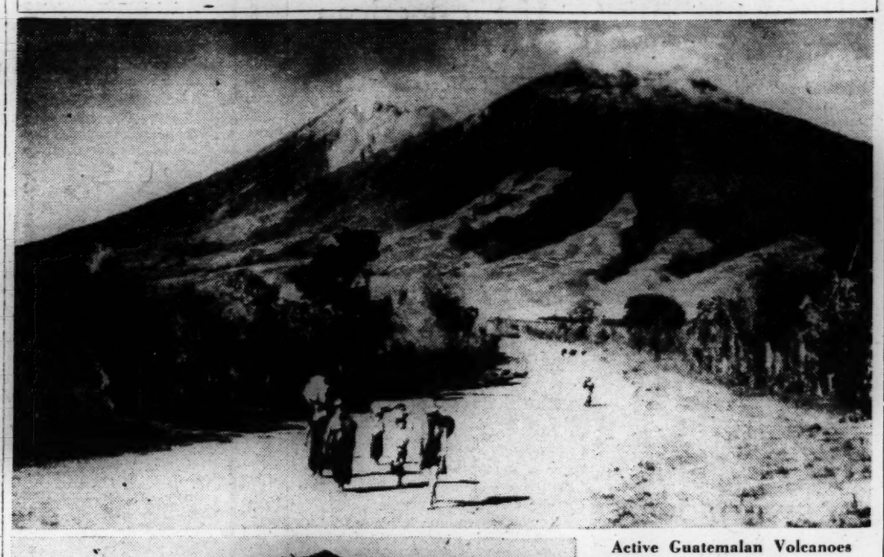
The Highway Department has found that 45,000 tourist cars have entered the State each month since the start of the Central Centennial Exposition in Dallas on June 1. No guesswork, but accurate count, is represented in these figures. The Highway Department has established information offices at 13 border points on highways leading into the State, manning them with uniformed upper classmen from Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

An average of 1600 cars each week call at the stations, according to J. B. Early, maintenance engineer of the State Highway Department. On inquiry, it has been found that the tourists travel an average of 540 miles in Texas for each car. Few parties answer that they are confining their visit to attending the Central Exposition. Most of them see other parts of the state as well.

Visitors come in numbers from California, Oklahoma, Louisiana and New Mexico, also from Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Indiana, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin, Mr. Early said.

Cadet attendants at the highway stations furnish information on road conditions, points of interest, state parks, Centennial celebrations, hotel accommodations and natural resources.

Volcanoes Are Natural Fertilizer Factories



Courtesy Carnegie Institution; © E. M. Newman From Publishers' Photo Service

Pineapple Fields on Rich Lava Slopes in Hawaii

Active Guatemalan Volcanoes Cultivated to the 7000-Foot Altitude

Roosevelt Praised By Peace Official For Opposing War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—President Roosevelt's speech on international affairs at Chautauqua, N. Y., last week, was described by Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, as "a powerful bid for the peace vote."

While holding that the President's treatment of international justice was "inadequate," Mr. Libby, whose organization represents a score of peace groups, praised him for interpreting correctly American public opinion as favoring "extension of the 'good neighbor' policy, non-intervention in the affairs of others, stronger neutrality legislation, easing of economic tensions, and underlying all, profound hatred of war and dedication to peaceful policies."

He added: "President Roosevelt's definition of our foreign policy has the great merit of being specific."

Naval Policy Questioned

Some apprehension was expressed by the peace leader as to the President's extension of the Democratic plank on national defense to include the defense of "our neighborhood" as well as "our soil." This change, Mr. Libby feared, would justify an unlimited navy.

In conclusion, Mr. Libby challenged Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican nominee, to come forth with as strongly and as specifically a worded statement on international relations as that of President Roosevelt.

Landon Challenged

"Governor Landon," he said, "is to speak at Chautauqua in a few days. His discussion of international affairs thus far has been sketchy. His platform has been condemned by the National Peace Conference, composed of 34 national organizations, 'as among the most isolationist in party history' and as repudiating 'the desires of millions of people in this country for a constructive policy on world peace.'

"It does not even mention neutrality, nor has Governor Landon yet mentioned the word in his speeches. It is to be hoped that he will come out in his Chautauqua address as strongly as President Roosevelt has done, with a specific statement of the methods by which he proposes to keep this country out of war and to strengthen the peace of the world."

Canadians Commend Roosevelt Address

TORONTO, Aug. 17 (AP)—General approval of President Roosevelt's peace address at Chautauqua, N. Y., was voiced by officials here, although many commentators expressed the opinion that the President merely reaffirmed a section of the century-old Monroe Doctrine.

One of the points in that doctrine was American antagonism to attempts by any foreign power to gain a foothold on the American continents, and Attorney-General Arthur Roebuck of Ontario declared President Roosevelt reasserted this stand.

"President Roosevelt didn't go beyond the traditional policy of the United States," Mr. Roebuck said, "and just now it will be as a very welcome remembrance. We must stress the fact of what good neighbors we are."

Controller J. George Ramsden of Toronto hailed the speech as a "magnificent gesture."

Prof. George Brown of the University of Toronto history department said he saw the address as significant and welcome and a further evidence of United States good will.

Coughlin Report Shows $366,614 Paid for Radio

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin reported to the convention of his National Union for Social Justice the first published balance sheet of the organization.

It showed expenditures of $718,237.82 since it was organized Nov. 11, 1934. Receipts for the same period, he said, were $684,444.30 from outside sources, and loans of $53,341.22.

Largest of the expenditures was $366,614.58 for radio broadcasting. Salaries amounted to $118,844.70, he said, adding he had received no salary during that time and intended to receive none.

A stationery and printing item of $90,190.30 was included. Others were postage $45,616.26; telephone and telegraph, $10,256.96; state office organization, $24,433.05; Washington office expense, $7,040.50.

Donations from units of the union amounted to $611,856.91, he said. Revenue from state meetings was $14,674.17; donations from "money books" $56,400.72, and convention advertising $1512.50.

A loan of $1000 from the tenth Illinois district organization was listed, and another for $52,341.22 from the Radio League of the Little Flower.

Balance on hand was given as $19,547.70.

People Live Near Volcanoes Because of Fertility of Soil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Why does civilization in active volcanic regions insist on getting as close to smoking fire mountains as possible and why are towns, destroyed by lava and ash, frequently rebuilt directly over the ruins?

The answers to these questions and half a hundred more equally as baffling have been sought by Dr. E. G. Zies, volcanologist of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, who has headed expeditions into Central America and the Netherlands East Indies to study recently active craters.

"People are so impressed with the terrifying and devastating effects of volcanoes they overlook the benefits arising from them," Dr. Zies declared in a recent public address.

Had More to Gain Than Lose

Everywhere he went he found inhabitants of volcanic areas turning such activities to their own benefit. "They know they have more to gain than lose from volcanoes," he said. "and the chances of destruction are small, usually with ample warning."

Dr. Zies carried a small portable laboratory with him in his travels, largely for the testing of soils. He found the luxuriant vegetation characteristic of the Hawaiian Islands, Java, and the plains and mountain slopes of Central America to be the result of unusually fertile soil.

"Mankind in the early search for food found these places satisfied wants," said Dr. Zies. "Men soon learned that the destructive volcanic eruptions came only at infrequent intervals and, even though distressing, only involved local destruction of crops.

Provided Better Crops

"They also learned that these peaks towering into the sky and reaching into the cooler strata of the atmosphere were capable of bearing food crops on their slopes which could not be raised in the lowlands."

The peaks attain an altitude of 10,000 feet or more in many lands and are exposed to the water-bearing trade winds and monsoons. Therefore, being in the tropics or sub-tropics they have a wide range of climatic conditions varying from the hot and humid lowlands to elevated areas subject to occasional frost.

Such volcanic regions have supported a relatively large population from time to time and detailed study of the archaeological and written records is likely to throw light on how these people of Central America attained a considerable culture during the so-called "Dark Ages" of our civilization.

Eruption Benefits

Five of Guatemala's peaks have been more or less active during the past hundred years. Manifestations appear as dust clouds and as flows of pumice. The eruption of Fuego in 1932, for example, took place during the dry season and covered the slopes of the volcano with coarse ash to a depth of 10 inches.

Much vegetation was apparently destroyed, but Dr. Zies noticed, three weeks afterward, that such vegetation as had escaped complete destruction, was vigorously putting forth foliage.

When the layer of coarse ash was removed it was found that the ground was obviously moist, a condition not usual for the dry season.

The Indian soon learned that corn planted in the soil below this ash, sprouted promptly and grew vigorously.

Ashes Conserve Moisture

It has frequently been observed by the coffee planters in both Java and Salvador that their crops are larger the year after an eruption than before, and this the Carnegie volcanologist believes is due to the mulching effect of the ash which conserves the moisture in the ground during the dry season.

In the immediate vicinity of an active volcano the destructive action of the hot flows can be serious indeed, but farther away the new material becomes a distinct addition to the soil and has a rejuvenating effect. The fine dust which is often carried to great distances by the winds is of distinct value in these regions, furnishing potential soil which is made quickly available for plant growth by its porosity and fineness.

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'Speaking Stage Reached In Presidential Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—The scenery is in order, the stage crew is at hand, the props are arranged—the public-speaking phase of the 1936 presidential campaign is about to begin

What has been going on up till now has been going on quietly, behind the curtains. The work has been brisk, but it has caused hardly a ripple on the surface of the nation, which has been busy with its hot-weather vacations anyway, and ho-hum, can't be bothered with politics.

The Curtain Rises

Now the curtains are to rise. Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, almost an unknown before the Republican convention at Cleveland gave him the presidential nomination, is to break the silence that followed his acceptance speech, and this week starts across the country for his first great election tour. There will be rear-platform appearances from Chicago to Pennsylvania, and afull-dress speech at West Middlesex, Penna., this Saturday. There will be another speech Monday night at Chautauqua, N. Y. The public that has been waiting for Governor London to declare himself on specific issues will be more than satisfied, his friends declare, by these two addresses.

From the public's viewpoint it is this type of speech-making which is the real campaign. Whether it is frankly political, or ostensibly "non-political" like Mr. Roosevelt's almost simultaneous tour of the drought areas, that starts from this city Aug. 25 and brings him back again Sept. 10, it is the public appearance type of campaign that is supposed to decide the elections.

Organization Needed

But politicians qualify this. They emphasize the quiet organization work already done in deciding a close contest. They contrast the activities of James A. Farley, Democratic chairman, with his Republican rival, John D. M. Hamilton. A review of the record down to date is in order as the campaign moves on into its next phase.

There has never been an election yet in American politics, it is asserted, where there were not enough indifferent voters to change the result, if they had gone to the polls.

There is no reason to suppose that there will be an exception to this rule in 1936.

Straw ballots show the way sentiment is running in a community. But what effect are straw ballots if the minority party has better local organization and can mobilize and deliver its vote on election day, while the indifferent element that vaguely supports majority sentiment stays at home?

It is the primary business of national chairmen, as it has been conceived in the past, to organize the party right down to the election precincts, to get out the vote.

That is where Mr. Hamilton's speech-making trips have been a departure from custom, widely commented upon here, and thought likely now to yield to a more intensive organization program.

Farley the Organizer

The tactics of Mr. Farley are well known. He has made speeches in the past three years, but very few since the Pennsylvania convention. Instead of that he has been putting the intensive finishing touches on one of the most efficient and comprehensive political organizations that the nation has ever seen. The work has been going on quietly and the public is hardly conscious of it. But when election day comes, Democratic precinct captains all over the United States will be at hand, and will know what to do. As an organizer, there are very few politicians in Mr. Farley's class.

The Republicans have been struggling up hill. They are in the same position that minority Democrats traditionally have held before 1932. The "ins" always control the political posts in states, counties, wards and precincts. In this instance the Democrats are overwhelmingly entrenched in many places. The Republicans not only lost the 1932 elections, but they suffered a second shock in the 1934 congressional fights. Their political machinery has to be set going again and their morale re-established.

It is this second task that aggressive Mr. Hamilton has set for himself. He has toured the country, making hard-hitting speeches. In the meantime, reports from various sources have been current that all was not going well with Chicago Republican headquarters. Mr. Hamilton could not be in two places simultaneously. What the party needed was intensive organization, critics declared, and not speeches. Governor Landon and Colonel Knox could be left to do the speaking; what Mr. Hamilton should do was the organizing. This apparently is a passing criticism, for Mr. Hamilton is likely now to settle down on the Chicago job after acquainting himself with state lieutenants on his tours.

Statistically, the stay-at-home citizens who were eligible to vote in 1932 numbered 12,000,000. At that time Mr. Roosevelt got 22,000,000 votes, Mr. Hoover 17,000,000. The stay-at-homes probably would have divided at the polls in about the same proportions as those who did vote. If they had voted they would have largely canceled each other out. Where efficient organization enters the political picture is in mobilizing a greater share of the indifferent or stay-at-home voters than the other side.

Hardly an election in a big city goes by without showing the advantage of a mobile get-out-the-vote "machine" as contrasted with an unorganized and possibly larger opposing group of citizens, who may not bother to go to the polls.

Children of Idle Sail From Britain To Farm Overseas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Of the 6872 children admitted to Middlemore Emigration Homes at Selly Oak, Birmingham, since its foundation 63 years ago, 5513 have been settled overseas, it was revealed at the annual meeting of the Homes here recently.

Mr. Paul S. Cadbury, presiding, said that last year 20 children were sent to Australia and 18 to Canada. The Fairbridge Farm Schools in Western Australia and the new farm school in British Columbia are now taking all the children who go overseas. In Western Australia farm schools there are between 350 and 400 children and at the school at Vancouver there are 46 boys.

New farm schools are projected in Australia, probably in New South Wales. Of the 88 children now in the Homes, 40 come from distressed areas in Britain, mostly from the north of England.

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Preserving The American System

(Continued from Page 1)

ing in accordance with the 'will of the people.'"

Thinkers Are Aroused

How deeply the nation's thinkers are stirred is shown by the flood of books and articles under such titles as: "The Coming American Revolution," "America's Hour of Decision," "The Coming American Fascism," "The Search for an American Way," "The Challenge to Liberty," "Christ's Alternative to Communism," "The Road to Tyranny," and so on.

The authors of these works range from a former President of the United States to an avowed advocate of Fascism, and a deep-thinking missionary who surveys his country's ordeal from the perspective of a mission at the foot of the Himalayas.

Challenge to America

Regardless of their economic or political views, these and hosts of other authors meet in the conclusion that American democracy, with its unabridged instruments of self-government in a world increasingly dictator-ridden, can survive only if the American people keep alert and solve certain challenging problems—mostly economic.

For instance, unemployment and relief.

It is obvious that any person, party, group or device that could restore all or most of those idle or dole-fed millions to fully self-respecting employment would lift the major burden of criticism from the present "American system."

Abroad, economic disasters have prepared the way for the coming to power of dictatorial regimes

Economic Problems

The economics of "Preserving the Best in American Institutions" is therefore engrossing the attention of various organizations in the United States, including economic research agencies like the Brookings Institution at Washington.

Abuses of originally liberal and progressive parts of the American system, or failure to understand vital effects of economic selfishness under capitalism, are blamed by many of these groups, rather than the system itself.

"Before discarding the institutions and procedures under which the material civilization of our time has been achieved," declares Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, "it would seem to be the part of wisdom to recognize that this system has shown great capacity for evolutionary growth in the past. May it not be simply in need of readjustment to new factors which have entered the economic situation, or of adaptation in the light of a clearer understanding of the fundamental economic forces which govern continuing economic progress?"

Past Accomplishments

Many American authorities go further, holding that a higher standard of living and personal freedom has been brought to a greater number under the "American system" than under any other known to history.

But dwelling on achievements of the past has largely been abandoned because most of the really serious attacks on American institutions level their shafts against present maladjustments and abuses.

Sectional Dictatorship

The Rev. Charles Coughlin, Dr. Francis E. Townsend, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith—who has succeeded to the "Share-the-Wealth" platform of the late Senator Huey Long of Louisiana—William Lemke, presidential candidate of the new Union Party, and even more extreme advocates of social change, center their attacks unremittingly on present economic conditions.

Linked with at least one of these economic cure-alls has come the shadow of sectional dictatorship, as in Louisiana, a shadow that fell uncomfortably close to the Capitol Dome at Washington in the dual capacity of Senator Long as his state's dictator and a potential presidential candidate.

In another direction, the Roosevelt New Deal has dramatized and brought into millions of American homes the issue of greatly increasing federal and executive powers.

Decisions of the Supreme Court, upholding or invalidating New Deal measures, have been awaited by men in overalls or white collars at street bulletin boards, and in counting houses by men in cutaways. They waited for these decisions with the eagerness of sports fans, an eagerness sobered by the realization that a nation was feeling its way toward uncharted seas.

Its Place in Politics

The issue of "Preserving the Best in the American System" forms a lively skirmishing ground in the current presidential campaign. Rightly or wrongly, the Roosevelt Administration is accused of seeking to turn the rudder of American Government toward new courses dangerously close to socialistic and dictatorial reefs.

So the battle rages on a thousand fronts. Amid the welter of discussion and the crowding drama of events, those who want to preserve the best in America for the benefit of Americans and of the world are asking:

"What are those American institutions and practices to be preserved at all cost?

What Reforms Are Needed?

"How much in current demands for change of American institutions is in line with the safeguarding of America's most precious heritages?

"What reforms are needed?

"How shall Americans meet the practical issues of democracy vs. dictatorship, of capitalism vs. Socialism or Communism, of constitutional amendment or more liberal interpretation of the supreme law by the Supreme Court, of individual liberty and social solidarity?"

Tied to World Affairs

The great body of Americans is approaching these compelling questions somewhere between the extremes of radical and reactionary agitation.

Yet while America's endeavor to preserve the best in its institutions is primarily a concern for Americans, the forces making for change come largely from abroad. The problem therefore calls for solutions keyed to America's place in a world whose welfare is its welfare, and whose further loss of democracy would be a blow at its own democracy.

Also, any loss of liberal democracy, or its strengthening in America, measures the hopes of those abroad who see here a tower of strength for popular self-government and the freedom of human thought.

[The second article in this series appears Wednesday, Aug. 19.]

Colonial Reshuffling Opposed by Sir Norman

(Continued from Page 1)

fore, the "Have Nots'" thirst for colonies was one to satisfy national prestige, which, in plain parlance, was really equivalent to "murdering power." Thus, for Fascist Italy to be able to transfer an army of 1,000,000 Ethiopians to Europe was a vital and determining consideration.

He conceded that India had been conquered by Indian troops, but so far as he knew such troops had been very little used for European wars. This threat of being used as pawns in European quarrels now hanging over the Ethiopians was a by-product of evil military nationalism—more evil in Sir Norman's opinion than the slavery of the sixteenth century, which after all was for peaceful industry, whereas Italian military conscription would compel the conscripts not only to labor but to kill.

Place in Sun

"Against that," he said, "we must resolutely set our faces."

In support of this point of view Lord Meston quoted the recent opinion of a high Belgian colonial administrator who had declared that this question of a "place in the sun" was not one of colonization, of planting spare European populations in Africa, nor was it a question of raw materials or markets. Such economic advantages, he said, could usually be obtained by negotiation and the true reason for the demand of the "Have Nots" was national prestige.

To satisfy this demand, Lord Meston continued, it was being insidiously suggested by some that British territories should be surrendered.

"Can people be bought and sold across the counter like groceries?" he asked. Britain, he thought, had a right to say something on matters of self-government in view of her long record in that direction in the dominions, India and the Crown colonies.

"Our colored charges," he exclaimed, "should only be transferred under four very definite safeguards." These he read out to the conference and they were unanimously adopted by it. They will at once be brought to the notice of the British Government.

In the society's opinion, these fundamental safeguards should govern any future transfers of colonial territories. In the first place it is laid down that any change in the control of colonial territory should only take place under a mandatory system. Furthermore, such a change should only be made subject to the strict observance of the following main conditions:

Four Conditions

1. Respect for the wishes of the inhabitants.
2. Observance of treaty obligations with native rulers and their councils.
3. Acceptance of a system of mandatory trusteeship, "the primal object of which should be that of seeking to advance the moral and material conditions of the inhabitants."
4. Prohibition of slavery, of the economic exploitation of the territory in the interests of a single power, and of the creation of native armies for purposes outside the territories concerned.

In the event of a transfer of political control, the conference decided that the attitude of the inhabitants should be ascertained by an impartial investigation under the supervision of the League of Nation's Permanent Mandates Commission. No transfer should be forced upon the people if such inquiry reveals that they are "clearly and strongly opposed to such transfer."

A Modern Jericho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKING, China—Anking is one of the Chinese cities which resisted efforts after the 1927 revolution to raze its historic wall and turn the site into a circular boulevard as has been done in many places.

But modern repair work caused no such difficulty for a heavy rainfall recently caused a newly replaced wall section in Anking to crumble and destroy many houses.

International Camp For Friendship Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—For the third year an International Friendship Camp has been held at Rubery, near Birmingham.

The Birmingham Anglo-French Society and other organizations whose object is the fostering of friendship between people of different nations co-operated with the Youth Groups of the League of Nations Union in supporting the Rubery center.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

penalty" against the plotters. If this clamor is heeded, the Soviet Government will have created a precedent. Aristocrats, kulaks, outsiders of all kinds have been executed. But never has a once-high-ranking Communist been executed, even though he becomes a violent foe of the Soviet regime.

Stalin even strove to make Trotzky's exile seem voluntary; he was long at great pains to depict Trotzky living in comfort. Perhaps these dissenting Communists had too many friends to make their casual disposal safe. That Russia now talks of executing these one-time Communist leaders, Zinovieff and Kameneff, may mean that the Soviets believe all dangerous opposition has finally been "liquidated."

Spain—Rebel Capture of Badajoz Reported

Spain's fratricidal war yields one major victory for the Spanish Government and one for the rebel Fascist-Royalist forces over the week end. The strategic, high-walled, medieval city of Badajoz, near the Portuguese border southwest of Madrid, falls before Fascist onslaughts. Against their own countrymen, the Fascists hurl native, fez-adorned Moroccan troops, who are allegedly promised loot for their services, and who now sit and clean their smoking guns inside the walls of Badajoz. Badajoz's capture allows Gen. Francisco Franco's southern troops to effect a slender connection with the northern forces of Gen. Emilio Mola, thereby further jeopardizing Madrid.

The Government forces, on the other hand, with their scratch army of men, women and children volunteers, beat back a Fascist attack against Irun, sister city to San Sebastian. The Fascists are still cut off from the sea in the north.

The fall of Badajoz roughly cuts Spain into two parts, the insurgents generally holding the South, the Southwest and a broad strip in the North, and the Loyalists holding the East, the Northeast and a part of the Southeast, Spain, indeed, is two houses, Leftists and Rightists, Monarchists and Socialists, Conservatives and Reactionaries, but the sun is red over both houses.

Neutrality—Britain Plays Conciliatory Role

The deadline of France's neutrality efforts is reached. Great Britain jumps into the breach to play its time-honored role of conciliator. Italy and Germany still refrain from unconditional acceptance of the proposed agreement among European nations to avoid taking sides in the Spanish crisis. Britain will use its diplomatic offices to induce Italy, possibly Germany, to accept the pact. France a week ago warned that Aug. 17 must find all the nations on the line with their unconditional neutrality pledges or France will proceed to support the Liberal Spanish Government.

The midsummer emergency raises havoc with British diplomatic vacations. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, will interrupt his vacation to return to London. Ten Downing Street, the cynosure of so much of Europe's 1936 diplomatic enterprise, has been almost abandoned during the Spanish crisis—abandoned except for workmen who are building an extension to the building and except for the presence of Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal.

Politics—Union Party and Maine Hold Stage

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, in enunciating the first point of his 16-point platform for the National Union for Social Justice, said:

"I believe in the right of liberty of conscience . . ."

John H. O'Donnell of Pennsylvania attended the meeting at Cleveland of the National Union for Social Justice and was the sole delegate to vote against indorsing the presidential candidacy of Representative William Lemke. Mr. O'Donnell found a police escort an asset in getting safely to the door.

Representative Lemke claims 13 states for his Union Party; the rest, he declared to constitute a battleground.

With another heat wave rolling eastward, the campaign defers to the drone of the cicadas, except Maine. This state, called the barometer of political weather ("as Maine goes, so goes the nation") finds its campaign well matured. The first to vote, Maine finds Representative Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, Republican campaign manager of the East, eagerly soliciting on its doorsteps. The burden of his solicitation is: "Please vote Republican and set an example for the nation."

Roosevelt Starts To Arrange Trip In Drought Area

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP) President Roosevelt began perfecting details of his forthcoming drought belt trip today, besides dipping into a mass of administration business accumulated during a three-day tour of eastern flood areas.

He was considering, too, a journey down the Mississippi River. Hannibal, Mo., has asked him to appear at a celebration. Several other cities along the stream have invited him to visit them, but his assistants said there would be no decision for three or four days.

Complete Tour Schedule

The usual conferences while the President is "taking it easy" at his home here on the Hudson were not due to begin until tomorrow.

Mr. Roosevelt, from the gate of his estate, reviewed today the only regiment in the army completely equipped with the most modern devices to repel air attacks. Col. Frank F. Ferguson, commanding the Sixty-second Coast Artillery, told the President: "These are the first teeth we have had to show an enemy invading us."

The Chief Executive's inspection trip of midwestern areas parched by drought is to start Aug. 25. The White House staff was busy on the telephone today filling in details of the schedule.

As soon as these arrangements are completed, invitations to conferences on drought relief and prevention are to be sent to governors of the drought states, including Alf M. Landon of Kansas.

A round of conferences on a variety of topics, from politics to government affairs, was mapped out for the week he expects to remain at his home here before returning briefly to Washington prior to the midwestern tour.

The President planned, too, to catch up on administration business that piled up during a three-day trip through Pennsylvania and New York flood districts and to Cleveland's Great Lakes Exposition.

Assurances of Aid

From that trip he carried away a picture of areas covered by flood waters last spring. To the people of the flood territories he had given assurances of federal co-operation to prevent a repetition of diastrous floods. In two instances the assurances took the form of announcement of Mr. Roosevelt's approval of allotments of work-relief funds totaling more than $5,000,000 to begin preliminary flood control work.

Thousands cheered him along the way. The White House labeled the trip nonpolitical. At virtually every town where he stepped onto the observation platform to say a few words, he remarked that local conditions apparently were much better than they were a few years ago.

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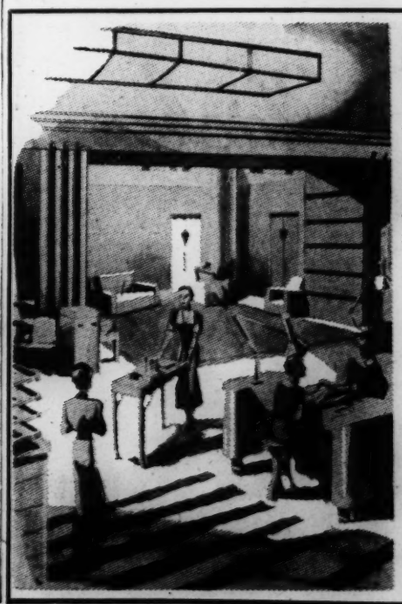
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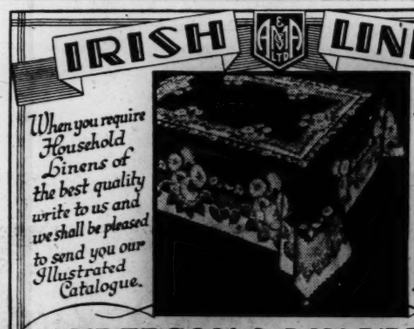
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Japanese Exert Pressure to Gain Australian Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Steady increase of Japanese pressure for a more rigid and favorable trade agreement has forced Australia into a difficult dilemma.

Australia now enjoys a highly favorable trade balance with Japan which she is loath to lose. Australia also has obligations to Great Britain and the other British Dominions which would be affected adversely by any extensive new concessions to Japan.

And yet Australia recognizes that Japan has a good case for more freedom to sell in Australian markets. Every effort is being made by the Government to resolve the problem, but it is moving slowly and carefully. Meanwhile Japanese pressure is increased and haste is demanded with threats of reprisals for failure to comply.

Price Kept Firm

Japan undoubtedly could carry out these threats. It has been said that Japan cannot do without wool. But an appeal to her people to use other materials would affect purchases enormously. The loss of Japanese competition in the Australian market would bring prices down, for the sustained keenness of Japanese buyers in Australia has kept the market firm for years.

Added to this, if Japan were to weaken the market, Yorkshire would probably not be benevolent. Japan's partial withdrawal from Australian sales would make this country more reliant on the British market, and heavier supplies there would have an immediate depressing effect on prices.

Suggestions have brought threats of reprisals from Japan which cannot be taken lightly. Japan is in a position to make reprisals. She has demonstrated her ability to make trade treaties in the Far East. In the future she is likely to make even stronger efforts to establish a Japanese trade bloc. Her intention is to gain preference for Japanese goods, and if flour were included a severe blow would be dealt to the Australian flour-milling industry.

In recent years the Far East has bought great quantities of Australian flour, through Japanese agents.

Indeed, Australia faces Japan in the Far East as a serious trade competitor. Strenuous efforts are being made to build up trade with the Dutch East Indies and China and in both places Japan is doing the same. Political complications in the Indies are considered more vital than is generally realized, but at the moment trade alone is of concern to Australia.

Australia's tariff policy has lost her trade in the past. She is trying to make sure it does not lose her more in the future. Sales of wheat to Japan have been enormous. Japan now threatens to give the trade to Canada with whom she has composed her differences temporarily. When the Argentine and the United States return to the export market they too may cupture some of the business.

Thin Suction Tube Empties Australian Grain Ship

© Keystone

Dock Workers Just Open the Sacks
Then—Whoof!—Away the Wheat Goes

Mechanization has made fast strides in the various fields of agriculture—planting, harvesting and marketing. When the four-master Finnish bark, the Lavenir, arrived at Millwall Dock, London, with a cargo for McDougalle's, it didn't take long to unload it. In the upper picture the grain-conveyer equipment is seen, with the pipes emptying the fruit of the wheat fields into the bins on the dock. A close-up view of the flexible pipe and the men untying the bags is given in the lower picture.

Only Plumes and Diamonds Lag in South African Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—The only two industries in South Africa that are less prosperous today than they were 50 years ago are diamond mining and ostrich farming.

The export of ostrich feathers began in the late sixties and the trade reached its peak in the period 1910-14. In the year 1913, exports were valued at nearly £3,000,000 and at this period the ostrich was a veritable thoroughbred among birds, a good breeding pair fetching as much as £500.

Thereafter a decline set in. Large hats trimmed with feathers had, at the dictation of fashion, to make way for small hats unadorned by the relics of living creatures, and the appeals sent from South Africa to Paquin and Worth in Paris to make it their business to see that ostrich feathers were written up in ladies' journals all over the world seem to have fallen on deaf ears. A month or two ago at the British Industries Fair, King Edward tried to give a fillip to the industry but the results so far have not been very appreciable.

Farmers Turn to Cows

Today only a very small number of farmers in the heart of the one-time ostrich country—Oudtshoorn—cultivates feathers and the value of the exports has slumped to £30,000 or £40,000 a year. In some respects the decline in this purely luxury trade has not been without its advantages to the country generally, for the farmers of the Little Karroo have been compelled out of sheer economic necessity to turn their attention to other branches of farming—mainly dairying—of a more permanent nature.

Diamonds, described by the Colonial Secretary of 1867 when he laid one of the newly found stones on the table of the House of Assembly as "the rock on which the future success of South Africa will be built," certainly helped to lay the foundations of the country. In 1890 the output was £4,000,000 and rose to nearly £14,000,000 in 1913.

Then came the World War and after it the depression, made worse for the diamond industry through Soviet Russia's throwing large quantities of cut stones on the market. The diamond mines began to close down and the once prosperous town of Kimberley became a shadow of its previous self. Nobody wanted diamonds, and, even if they had, there were about £20,000,000 worth lying in the vaults at Cape Town.

Cecil Rhodes's Optimism

Now at last these stocks have been liquidated and Kimberley, which never lost heart nor ceased to have confidence in the future, is once again a center of interest. One of the biggest mines, the Dutoitspan has reopened, and if only the world is allowed to enjoy a period of peace it is certain that the opening of other mines will follow.

Kimberley will never know again the prosperity it enjoyed in the early years of this century: it does not expect to; but in a normal world there should always be a steady demand for diamonds, and that would be sufficient to restore the town's shattered fortunes.

It was Cecil Rhodes who used to point to the births columns in the newspapers whenever his colleagues in Kimberley became pessimistic.

"Every time a baby girl is born," he would say, "there is another potential customer for diamonds."

The gold production in South Africa, reaching a total this year of £80,000,000, will probably exceed, for the first time, the value of agricultural products, which is in the neighborhood of £70,000,000 a year.

Secondary Industries' Value

The production of gold is less, however, than the value of the Union's secondary industries. Aided by high protective tariffs the shoe, clothing, furniture, building, foodstuffs and milling industries of South Africa have made considerable progress, particularly during the last few years.

In 1917-18, the number of industrial establishments in the country was less than 6000, the number of employees of all races was 134,211 and the total output value was about £60,000,000. In 1934 the number of employees had increased to 229,502 and the output value to £111,392,000. Expansion was noted in every class except diamond cutting.

In 1928, the Government, feeling that until it had its own iron and steel industry it would always be in a position of dangerous dependence on countries more economically advanced than itself, erected the Iscor Works at Pretoria at a cost of £6,000,000 and is now earning substantial profits. The management and control are in the hands of a board of seven members, of whom four are appointed by the Government. There is an abundance of coal, of course, conveniently at hand in the Transvaal.

Story of Agriculture

The history of agriculture in South Africa is a story of patience, endurance and determination. Meteorological conditions alone would be sufficient to deter any but the most stubborn of Nordic peoples, and when to these are added a variety of pests unparalleled almost anywhere else in the world, the fact that farming in South Africa can be successful is little short of a miracle. At the same time there is no country in the world where the truly tenacious and competent farmer experiences more solid satisfaction and gratification in connection with his stern, relentless fight with nature.

Among the problems that South African farmers have to contend with are the general aridity of the country, lack of trees and protective vegetation, thin soil (only in the valleys is there a rich alluvial) and the provoking circumstance that rain, when it does come, comes in most parts at the wrong time of the year. Such of these disabilities as are capable of amelioration have, however, been tackled in earnest during the last few years.

Under a paternal government, dams have been built, forests planted, soil erosion checked, pests eliminated, stock improved and, in general, the whole industry overhauled. Millions of pounds have been spent on research and the establishment of laboratories and training colleges, and eminent authorities from Europe and America have been brought to the country to study its peculiar agricultural problems.

Gold Helps Farmers

More than that, a large proportion of the surplus from the gold profits has been applied by the Government to the rehabilitation of farmers who were hit by the depression. The interest on mortgages has been reduced and excellent facilities provided through the Land Bank for buying stock, seed, fertilizers and fencing.

There are today some 100,000 farms in the country, occupied by Europeans and they cover 200,000,000 acres. Some of them are model undertakings in every respect and compare with the best in the world: many are poorly managed and unenterprising despite all the encouragement of the government.

South Africa is still in many respects a primitive country. How much so may be gauged by the fact that there are nearly 90,000 ox-wagons in use by Europeans and 28,000 by natives. On market days some of them, loaded with produce, may be seen cheek by jowl with the luxurious modern automobiles owned by the more progressive farmers.

It is contrasts of this kind—and there are dozens more of them—that constitute one of the country's greatest charms.

British Munitions Makers Defended By Army Chiefs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Are you endangering the safety of the country in disapproving restriction on arms exports?"

This was one of the questions asked of the British fighting forces at the sitting here on May 20 of the Royal Commission which is investigating private manufacture of and trading in arms.

It indicates the nature of the controversy which this expert body of officials and non-officials, presided over by Sir John Eldon Bankes, is endeavoring to settle.

The controversy turns on the question of whether, and if so to what extent, it would be desirable to abolish private profit-making in the armament trade.

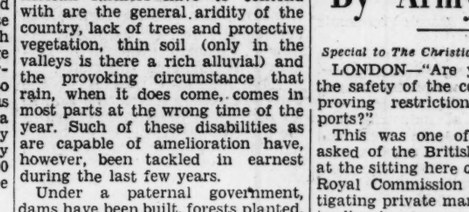
The British Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry are unanimous in opposing the recommendations made by Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Cecil and others for changes in this direction.

The fighting services' argument does not concern itself with abuses and dangers which have been shown to be inseparable from the existence of a large and powerful body of private firms financially interested in the promotion of war. It looks at the problem purely as one of securing the maximum ability in Britain to produce the armaments that will be called for in the event of hostilities.

And from this point of view it claims that there are strong reasons for encouraging the private trade in arms. It admits the fact that such a policy may result in arming Britain's own potential enemies. But it regards this as of secondary importance compared with the strengthening of the United Kingdom's arms manufacturing equipment to which it holds that a strong private armament trade contributes.

The allegation that government officials are liable to be corrupted by armament firms, was also strenuously denied. No advantage which an official could gain from favoring a worse as compared with a better type of armament could possibly, an Admiralty witness declared, "offset the professional discredit he would bring upon himself."

Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary to the Cabinet, took a similar line. He also argued at great length that no official organization could possibly take the place of private enterprise and that evils connected with the existing system would in no way be eliminated if a government monopoly were created.



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Jews Ask Britain To Maintain Open Door in Palestine

BERNE, Switz., Aug. 17 (AP)—A delegation from the World Jewish Congress asked the British Government today to maintain "an open door" policy for Jews in Palestine.

A resolution outlining the congress' stand favoring the continuation of immigration to Palestine was presented to the chargé d'affaires of the British legation who promised to forward it to his Government in London.

Goal of Mutual Respect

"The determination of the Jewish people to live in peaceful co-operation with their Arab neighbors (in Palestine) on a basis of mutual respect for the rights of each to make a contribution to the development of their common country" was affirmed in the resolution.

It continued: "In view of the proposals and the demands to the mandatory power (Britain) for the temporary suspension of immigration during the sittings of the Royal Commission (appointed to investigate disorders), whose adoption would in the future set up a principle of limitation based on political grounds, the World Jewish Congress solemnly declares that the right of immigration to Palestine is a fundamental right of the Jewish people. . . .

Need of New Immigration

"The congress solemnly affirms its conviction that any artificial suspension or limitation of immigration, however temporary, would be an act of injustice and cruelty against the Jewish masses throughout the world who are vitally interested in the preservation of Jewish rights in Palestine.

"In the light of the desperate Jewish plight in many countries, there is an urgent need for new immigration possibilities, which emphasizes the renewed importance of Palestine as a center of Jewish immigration."

Folk Dances Aid Vancouver Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The "Vancouver Folk Song and Dance Society" has added its share to the "Jubilee" program here. The society, whose members represent some 45 nationalities, present in their part of the program all those historic values of handicraft, folk singing and folk dancing, which they or their respective parents introduced into this country as early emigrants.

These traditional songs and dances always helped them in their communities over the seeming difficulties in their days, and with careful understanding and an earnest desire of self-expression, these peoples wove, carved, painted or embroidered their thoughts into their objects of beauty.

All monies taken are used to create for the displays a more dignified background. Any surplus shall be used to establish in this city an international house.

Since 1932, when the first Festival took place, such a week of national display and performance has taken place every year and will doubtlessly be maintained as one of Vancouver's regular events.

Spoons Come High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDERMERE, Eng.—Sixty spoons realized nearly £700 at a sale here recently. They consisted of specimens of sixteenth and seventeenth century London and provincial spoons which have lain in a Lakeland country home for many years.

American Group Reaches England On 'Co-op' Survey

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The special commission appointed by President Roosevelt to study the co-operative movement in Europe during the summer today started its examination of the system in England after a six weeks' tour of Scandinavia, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and France.

The commission issued a statement upon its arrival from Paris which said:

"While we have not formulated a final summary of facts and opinions presented to us, we found a broad acceptance of co-operation as a mechanism which fills a useful place in modern society.

"We were particularly interested to note many cases in which co-operation was not primarily the rival of private industry, but was working with it to develop fully the economic position of the country."

The commission will return to Washington next month. Its members are Jacob Baker, Assistant Works Progress Administrator at Washington; Leland Olds, secretary of the New York State Power Association, and Charles E. Stuart, New York engineer.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Never, never rest contented with any circle of ideas, but always be certain that a wider one is still possible.
2. Verse, Merse, Morse, Moose, Poose, Prose.
3. 83 1-3 cubic inches.
4. Unshod, Hounds.
5. Bar on ess (Baroness).

Japanese Weigh Propaganda As Way Out of Isolation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Ways and means of conducting more effective propaganda for Japan's national interests are being zealously canvassed here. It is rather the fashion for Japanese to deprecate their national diplomatic capacity and to attribute to their own allegedly poor method of presenting their case, or to the supposedly skillful propaganda of China and the Soviet Union unfavorable reactions in foreign countries which may perhaps more reasonably be regarded as inevitable results of some of Japan's own policies during recent years.

Cultural propaganda, designed to acquaint foreign countries with distinctive features of Japanese art, literature and daily routine has been carried on quite broadly by such organizations as the Society for International Cultural Relations and the Board of Tourist Industry. The former has been very active in arranging lectures for foreigners on various subjects asociated with Japan's civilization; and the Board of Tourist Industry has issued a series of English-language pamphlets on such themes as 'Shintoism, Japanese drama and tea-ceremony.

Isolation Regretted

What is now desired, however, is rather political propaganda, capable of overcoming the state of isolation in which some Japanese regretfully feel their country is being placed. So one of the leading Tokyo newspapers, Asahi, recently described Japan as diplomatically "a turtle on its back" and reported that instructions had been sent to the Ambassadors and Ministers in the Soviet Union, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland and Sweden to investigate the causes of anti-Japanese feeling abroad and devise means of ameliorating it.

Rumors have been afloat that Japan may institute a Ministry of Propaganda, more or less on the German model, with a view to influencing more favorably the news reports which are sent out from Tokyo. It may be doubted whether such an experiment would have the desired effect and the rumors have been officially denied.

Centralization of News

There is, however, an unmistakable trend in the direction of greater centralization and greater bottling up of news. One sign that points in this direction is the recent fusion of Japan's former competing agencies, the Rengo and the Nippon Dempo. Now there is a single agency, the Domei Tsushin, which naturally assumes more of a semiofficial character.

A second development, looking toward greater co-ordination and unifomity of official statements, is the establishment of an information committee, with representatives of the Foreign Office, the War, Navy and Home Ministries and other Government departments, which is supposed to examine every statement that is issued with a view to seeing that there are no visible discrepancies between the various ministries.

During the last few years there has also been a steady contraction of the direct contacts with officialdom enjoyed by foreign corespondents in Tokyo. The Japan Advertiser recently commented as follows on this point:

Fewer Direct Contacts

"Up to the time of the Manchurian outbreak foreign correspondents stationed in Japan had access to numerous sources of information which have been gradually closed to them in recent years. The unfavorable comment aroused abroad in the wake of Japan's Manchurian adventure gave Japanese officials here food for thought regarding the methods of handling the foreign press, and the upshot of these reflections seems to have been that it would be better to keep foreign correspondents from learning too much by gradually severing the connections which existed between officialdom and the press. As the result of this gradual process foreign correspondents are now limited to a single source of contact with Japanese officialdom, namely the official spokesman of the Foreign Office.

Restrictions Tightened

Japan has not escaped the working of a general axiom: that the freedom of the foreign journalist is in very close relation to the degree of internal freedom which prevails in any given country. As the conception of "crisis" and "emergency" occasionally emphasized by outbursts of political terrorism, has become more fixed in the Japanese public thought—there has been a tendency to tighten existing restrictions and to create new ones.

The spy scare, which has been especially virulent since the outbreak of Feb. 26, and the extraordinary provisions of the mobilization secrets bill, which seemed to make the publication of the most routine industrial information perilous matter, are illustrations in this connection.

Factory Visits Curtailed

True the bill in question failed to pass the Diet; but it may be issued in the form of a decree later on; and administrative restraints on foreign visits to factories which have even the remotest association with national defense are certainly increasing.

If the experience of other countries is any criterion no amount of artificial propaganda would be so helpful to Japan's cause in the eyes of foreign countries as a reversal of the tendency of the last few years and a substitution of frankness and ready extension of facilities for becoming acquainted at first hand with Japan's problems. Whether such a reversal is feasible under existing political circumstances is, of course, another question.

Here a Great Artist Learned to Walk

Whistler's Birthplace, Lowell, Mass.

A New England Album—XXIII

Although James Abbott McNeil Whistler amused himself by giving as his birthplace Baltimore or St. Petersburg, or any of several other cities in the United States and Europe, he was actually born at 243 Worthen Street, Lowell, Mass., on July 10, 1834. The house at this address, shown above, is an unpretentious frame dwelling of two stories and an attic.

The creator of the great "Harmonies," "Nocturnes," "Symphonies" and "Arrangements" dwelt for only two years in Lowell. As a boy, he went to Russia with his father, who was a distinguished engineer.

Later, Whistler attended West Point, and his expulsion from that austere institution was recorded by a contemporary as follows:

"The subject given him to discuss in chemistry before the Academic Board was 'silica,' which constitutes 8 per cent of the solid matter of our earth. Whistler, it is said, in perfect innocence of the subject, but with his characteristically charming manner, described silica as an 'elastic gas' or a 'saponifiable fat.' The young ladies in the audience smiled approval, but the stern Academic Board dispensed with Whistler's further valuable services at the Military Academy. He found employment for a time in the United States Coast Survey at Washington, but finding that his compensation 'hardly paid for his gloves,' he went to London, and years afterward made a reputation as a painter." Whistler also spent many years in Paris, and it is the influence of the French realists which characterizes much of his work.

Despite the very slight connection to Lowell of his artistic life, the Art Association of this city has preserved as a memorial Whistler's birthplace, which is one of the oldest homes in the city. It was built originally for Paul Moody, who came to Lowell about 1792 as the first engineer for a company which was formed to construct a canal around the Pawtucket Falls at this point.

Described as a "plain wooden house of the better New England type," it is distinguished by several unusual features such as heavy wooden shutters which, when opened, fit into the walls of the house. Inside, the house is divided into several good-sized rooms, each of which has a large fireplace. At the time of its restoration, the dwelling had become a boarding house. After carefully repairing the Whistler shrine, the Lowell Art Association has covered its walls with many of his etchings, as well as several by Pennel, Whistler's biographer.

Government Adds Second Season To Protecting Ducks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—Declaring that migratory waterfowl in the United States are slowly but surely recovering ground lost steadily the last 10 or 15 years, biological survey chiefs have ordered another year of drastic shooting restrictions.

Continuing rigid rules in force last season, the survey will alliow duck hunters only 30 days of shooting. Last year's regulations against baiting and the use of live decoys have been strengthened.

Three species of waterfowl, the Atlantic Brant and redhead and canvasback ducks have been placed on the list of fully protected species this season since they have not shown the recovery noted in other species.

"This year's drought," survey officials said, "has seriously affected the duck crop in the United States and emphasizes the need of continuing restrictions on waterfowl hunting."

"Only by restricting the kill," they added, "will it be possible to send more birds back to the newly created breeding grounds in this country and to the Canadian areas where breeding birds are still deficient.

"In addition to the reduction in the legal kill last year, the illegal kill by duck bootleggers and post-season violators has been substantially curtailed as a result of the activities of the United States game management agents, federal under cover men, and state game officials, aided by stiff penalties imposed upon the violators by federal and state courts.

"These gains, however, are not great enough to justify any letup in the restrictions."

It was pointed out that Canada has also adopted drastic restrictions for waterfowl hunting this season.

Australian Critic Says Films Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Praise for the campaign in the United States for the production of better and more wholesome films is current here.

Erle Cox, Melbourne film critic, in a recent address noted the improvement with approval, but added that films are still far from perfect morally, and that the film industry had not done its fair share in building up character in the people it purported to serve.

Australian youth, said Mr. Cox, knew more of American life, customs, society and national sentiment than it knew of British. This was because the American film industy used the film sucessfully for national propaganda.

The great majority of films had a pernicious influence on youth, he held. They exhibited cheap and tawdry sentiment, and cheap and shoddy art, which debased aesthetic taste. Films of educational value were less than 1 per cent of the number produced.

The purity campaign in the United States had done something to improve things. To some extent the leaders of the industry had cooperated with the movement, but progress had been tardy. There was hope for the future, he believed, and the trend was toward a higher standard of film entertainment.

Art Dealers Plan World Fraternity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—An international confedration of dealers in works of antique art was founded by the Third International Congress of Art Dealers meeting here recently.

Evidence of what might be achieved through international cooperation was provided by the International Art Exhibition held in the Rijksmuseum. For this a collection of valuable pictures, china, jewelry, antiques and curiosities was brought together from the property of art dealers from many countries.

The new international organization aims first of all at cultivating a true "esprit de corps" among art dealers. A code of honor will be decided on. On the business side it is hoped to remove trade and currency restrictions to international trade. A resolution was passed urging the new organization to work for duty-free importation of works of art to all countries.

Young Belgian Composers Start Protective League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Young Belgian music composers, lacking the means to organize concerts themselves, are to receive encouragement.

During the International Exhibition in 1935, the works of young Belgian musicians were played by special arrangement to give the public an opportunity to hear the work of their compatriots. But after the exhibition closed, nothing further was done.

Numerous musicians and teachers now have decided to organize a league for the protection of Belgian music and its encouragement. The league will use its influence to obtain for young, unknown composers the inclusion of their works in various programs.

The Ministry of Education and Fine Arts has given support to the league. A competition will be organized, and works of Belgian composers will be played at concerts of the various musical societies of Belgium.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Sept. 6, 13, Oct. 4, 11; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 23, 30; **New York City**—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, on Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Sept. 20, Oct. 18, Nov. 15, Dec. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.84mc, on Aug. 23, 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Aug. 23, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 11, 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Sept. 6, 20, Oct. 4, 18.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Aug. 23, 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Aug. 30, Sept. 13, Oct. 11.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Aug. 23, 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Rush to Arms Found Devouring Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

only result in a lowered world standard of living."

Some of Mr. Case's economic conclusions follow:

Industrial recovery: Russia has shown, by far, the greatest improvement; Japan has made the greatest gain of all capitalist countries.

Russia's index of industrial production was 125.9 in 1929 and reached 367 in 1935; Japan's rose from 111.7 to 159.

For most countries the worst year of depression was 1932. The United Kingdom rose from a low point in this year of 88.4 to 112 in 1935. America's recovery from a 57.7 low in 1932 has reached 81 in 1935.

Gold countries (France, Netherlands and Poland) recovered more slowly. Their composite low was 72.4 in 1932; and it was only 72.6 in 1935.

Deflation Disappointing

Speaking of the gold countries, Mr. Case says, "the attempt to combat the depression by deflationary measures can scarcely be said to have had much success to date. . . . In the gold bloc there has been little reduction in unemployment."

The conclusion is of interest, since it was orthodox retention of gold, and consequent deflation, that was the Hoover-Mills proposal for meeting the American slump, set aside ultimately by the New Deal.

The United States has been relatively slow in recovery. Mr. Case finds the United States in the same category with the Netherlands and points out that both in countries "the building and other capital goods industries have lagged conspicuously."

Unemployment—Half the world's increase of unemployment during the depression has now been eliminated.

World Farmers Better Off

Mr. Case also finds widespread world improvement in the ratio of farm income to prices farmers must pay for their purchases; also improvement in the relation of wholesale prices to the cost of living.

Nations met the depression in three ways—currency depreciation, clinging to the orthodox gold standard, or by exchange control.

Currency depreciation in the United States and the United Kingdom "effected its purpose," he concludes.

Gold countries (France, Switzerland, Netherlands) became centers of uncertainty rather than of confidence.

Exchange control (Germany, Italy, central Europe and Latin America) —This insulates domestic prices from prices abroad; but its ultimate effect is to "stifle international trade, depress prices and reduce consumption."

Belgian Relief Cost Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — Belgium's Ministry of Labor has just issued the official returns showing that unemployment relief for 1935 amounted to 802,865,766 Belgian francs (about $26,762,192) against 963,500,000 francs in the previous year.

For the months February, March, April and May, 1936, the unemployment relief cost the Treasury 220,000,000 Belgian francs.

New American Race Being Created From Alien Blend, Educator Finds

SHAMOKIN, Penna., Aug. 17 (AP)—A new American race, blended through years of race fusion, was envisioned here recently by Dr. Arthur P. Coleman, professor of languages at Columbia University.

"The American race is in the throes of being created," he said in an address at the annual outing of the United Polish Societies of Northumberland County. Dr. Coleman spoke in Polish.

"How can we even dream that we know what it means to be an American," he said, "when, according to the immutable laws of history, it takes from 800 to 1000 years for nature to produce a new race? Some day there will be Americans, generations hence, when the races who have poured into our hospitable land shall have been so completely fused that it will be possible to say with truth concerning men in that day, 'Here, indeed, are your Americans.'"

Dr. Coleman said the ultimate American pattern would be a blend of "the idiosyncrasies of each and every race."

"Today the American race has not a single common hero," he declared. "That sounds startling and revolutionary, but if we take the year 1918 or some year in that neighborhood as the point when the tide of immigration turned and when all the elements of the potential race were already in America, ready to be worked upon by the molding hand of time, how can we say we have a single common hero? . . .

"Perhaps we have one such hero in the making in our own time. I speak of our President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, a hero, if ever there was one, over the forces of darkness in his own personal life, potentially a hero over the same forces in the life of the nation."

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Newcastle: Town Hall, 3 p. m., Sept. 27.

Queensland

Brisbane (First Church): City Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.
Toowoomba: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.
Townsville: Theater Royal, Flinders Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.

Victoria

Melbourne (auspices First, Third, and Fourth Churches): Regent Theater, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 20.

United States

California

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 27. Radiocast Station KFAC, 1300 kilocycles.
Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 28.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 28.

Maine

Boothbay Harbor (auspices First Church, Bath): Boothbay Harbor High School, School Street, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 23.
Rockland: Church Edifice, Cedar and Brewster Streets, 3 p. m., Aug. 23.

Massachusetts

Cotuit: Church Edifice, Main Street, between Lowell and Maple, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 23.

New York

Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 1838 Mott Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Aug. 27.
Port Jefferson: Port Jefferson Station-Terryville School House, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 28.

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Guests of Honor

ONCE upon a time we were naïve enough to suppose that a guest of honor was, automatically, the center of attraction. Now, of course, we know better.

It was at our first literary party in New York that this odd little notion suffered its first rebuff. The raison d'être for the function, so we had been given to understand in advance, was Mr. X., who had recently published a book on the home life of pygmies; and for two days we worried quite seriously about what we should say to him—being, alas, both then and now, lamentably devoid of chit-chat on this particular subject. We went to the party with clearly defined expectations of—at this date it is really a little difficult to recall exactly what; but certainly we went expecting to find Mr. X.

The room was the usual sort: crimson curtains, flowers, candles: crowded, dense, with voices keyed to a brittle vivacity. Groups eddied ceaselessly: breaking up, re-forming. All was fluent, facile, festive.

* * *

WE MET a great many people, hundreds of people, we felt sure; but when it came to Mr. X.—not only did we not meet him, but not once did we so much as hear his name mentioned. And as to pygmies—we had a sudden spasm of suspicion that we had been unfashionably gullible, that, actually, no such things were conceded to exist.

When we left we supposed, innocently, that Mr. X. had been detained from coming at the last moment; and that everyone, from an admirable sense of courtesy, had carried on, just as if nothing had happened, to spare the hostess embarrassment—gracefully banding together to ignore the gap. Now, of course, we know otherwise. Mr. X. was there all right. Probably marooned in a corner, talking to the butler, or gazing meditatively at an etching. Now we know all about it.

Occasionally, to be sure, one inadvertently accomplishes a meeting.

* * *

THERE WAS THE party in London, at which we sat down for a moment on an inconspicuously placed sofa, to re-tie a shoelace; and meandered into conversation with a pleasant, gray-haired woman, looking rather like somebody's chaperon waiting (polite, but a trifle bored) for these trivial festivities to end themselves. When we found out, later on, that she was the guest of honor, we felt almost apologetic for having broken in upon her seclusion.

Then there was the other time when we found ourselves next to a mild-mannered young man with eyes hooded like a bird's, who was also tucking unashamedly into the sandwiches (possibly working on our theory that a tea, made the best of, can successfully serve as a substitute for dinner). We exchanged remarks casually upon the size of the gathering, the proportions of the hubbub; we confessed, with our mouths full, that we were arriving at the conclusion that these affairs were essentially banal, though sometimes productive—friendships having been known to evolve even out of an orgy of sociability like this. Or no, we corrected ourselves, not out of this. This was really the limit in inanity. We, personally, didn't even know who the hostess was—having been "brought along," on the spur of the moment. In due time we put down our cup, and announced that we were clearing out to get some air. The young man looked wistful. "I wish *I* could," he said, "but, dash it, the thing's being given for me."

We feel, now, that he was being over-conscientious. Twice we have been a guest of honor ourselves, and we have found it more than simple to get all the air we pleased.

On one of the occasions we spent thirty-five minutes out on a penthouse roof garden. It was very pleasant. Other people were out there, too, of course, but they didn't bother us in the least. We lounged in a deck chair and read a story in a magazine. We wandered about and examined all the tidy plants—which were just the reverse of the best artificial flowers: being quite real, but looking aggressively false. When we rejoined the party, we didn't cause a ripple. Everybody was ardently engrossed in everybody else.

On the other occasion we turned up—by dint of lackadaisically pushing doors—in the kitchen; and, for want of anything more gripping to do, helped the cook make more canapes. We became quite absorbed in this; and, sitting on a tall stool with feet tucked up on a rail, ate all the left-overs and heard all about the party that had been given the previous week. As far as we could make out, it had been precisely the same as this one: the same kind of canapes, the same people. The only difference was that it had been given for someone else.

"Do you know for whom?" we asked the cook—a laconic soul, with an engaging suggestion of moustache.

"Oh, just somebody-or-other," she said carelessly.

* * *

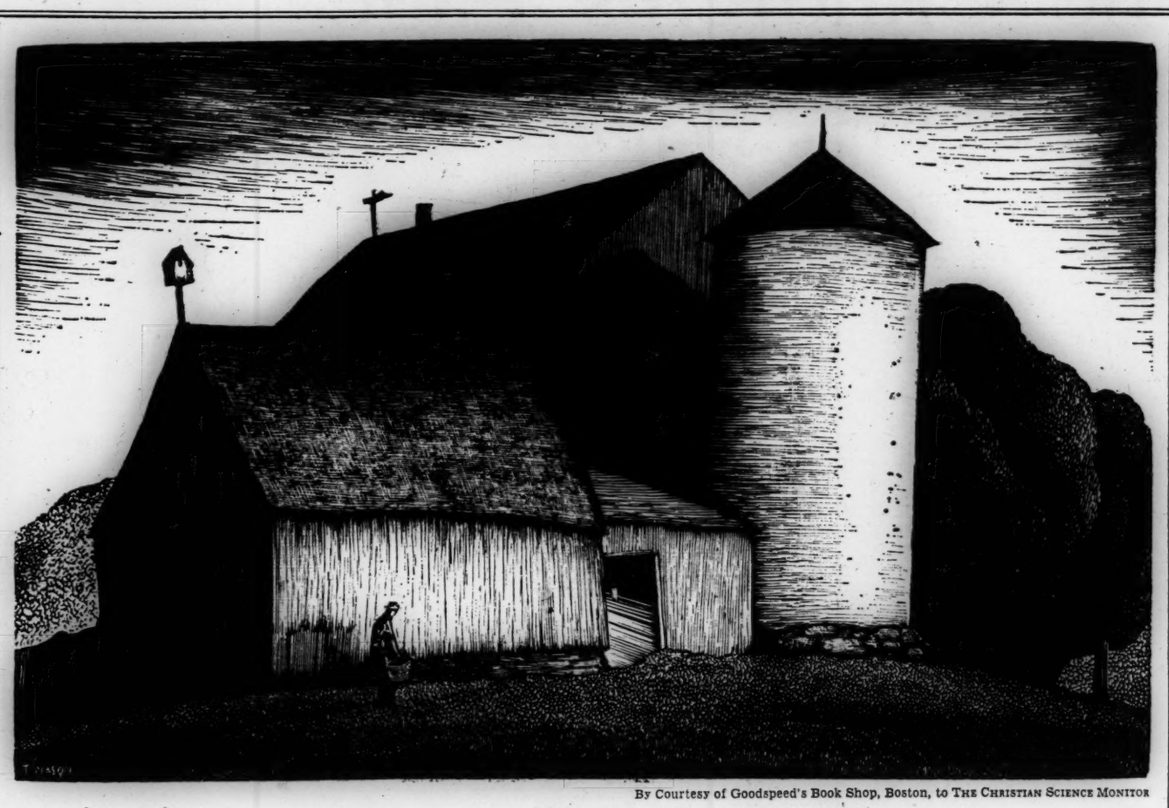
WE HAVE, OF course, a number of ideas on this whole subject; but probably all of them are perforated with flaws.

It seems to us, for instance, that it would be rather nice for every party to have several guests of honor, five say: then they could all club together in some anteroom and amuse themselves. That is, of course, provided they managed to find one another. Or, again, why not have the guest of honor seated on a dais, boldly labeled? We can never help feeling that there may be, in the throng, one or two people who would—actually—rather like to meet him. Guileless beginners, perhaps, such as we were at our first function. He could be provided with a rack of magazines, or a cross-word puzzle, or cards for solitaire. He might even be paid a small fee.

One of these days, if we ever have a room big enough, curtains red enough, and enough candles, flowers, and canapes, we are going to give a party of our own. To it we shall invite no one but former guests of honor. We shall, if necessary, advertise for them. And, although the notice may look odd to the uninitiated, we feel reasonably certain that those to whom it is addressed will comprehend utterly.

As to what sort of a party it will turn out to be—we haven't, frankly, the shadow of an idea. For all we know, everyone may casually scatter, and sink into chairs with a book.

DORIS PEEL



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IPSWICH BARNS: *From a Wood Engraving by Thomas W. Nason*

MR. THOMAS W. NASON'S prints are often referred to as wood cuts; but, in the technical sense, this is not accurate. It is much more accurate to call them wood engravings, since Mr. Nason uses engraving tools and works on boxwood blocks. These blocks are imported from Turkey and are extremely hard; in fact, the most delicate lines do not break down under the pressure of printing.

There are only a few notable wood engravers in the United States and it is easy to understand why Mr. Nason is ranked among them. Wood engraving is a laborious process, one that requires patience as well as skill. Mr. Nason sometimes spends a month on one block and he confesses that he likes the cutting on the wood as much as the making of the original sketch. As a matter of fact, his compositions are so carefully planned that, often, he rearranges his first drawing on the block until the completed print bears little likeness to the original. Such was the case with "Ipswich Barns." Although Mr. Nason made his first drawing of a barn in Ipswich, the print finally emerged with the addition of a silo which he had sketched in New Hampshire.

Actually, Mr. Nason is self-taught, for he has never studied engraving with any teacher. When he began his career, he had done little drawing and had no knowledge of engraving. However, he had admired wood cuts and at the same time felt that the method used by most artists could be improved upon. As a result, he has evolved a highly original style which has won him wide acclaim. Among his most recent awards have been the popularity prize at the Kansas City Fourth Annual Exhibition of Contemporary Wood Cuts, the John Arms Prize from the Society of American Etchers, for the best technical execution, and the money prize from the Wood-Cut Society of Warsaw, Poland. Mr. Nason has also illustrated several books, including a volume by Robert Frost and one by Lionel Wiggam.

This Summer

THIS Summer, valiant-hued and brief,
knows its completion in a leaf,

and by the spending of an hour
builds emerald sheath and ivory flower.

The warm investment of this air
rounds purple grape and shapes the pear.

The light cascade of August rain
implores the daisy to remain,

and with devotion breaks asunder
clover heads for bees to plunder;

till men with eyes alive must see
the season's prodigality;

and how with Winter at its root
Summer lets fall the burnished fruit.

JOHN RITCHEY

Making the Acquaintance of Shelley

SMUTS arrived in Stellenbosch and found a difficulty about this matriculation concerning which he wanted to know. Greek was an indispensable subject, and he had no Greek. The year passed, with now and then an effort made to find a Greek tutor, the last term approached and still he had not been taught Greek.

There was a week's holiday before that last term, and what Smuts did then was to get himself a Greek grammar and go away with it to a farm. In addition to the Greek grammar he took a volume of Shelley.

Shelley was his first poet, and he spent Sunday reading him. On Monday he took up his Greek grammar. It interested him. He read it violently for six days, and then he knew it by heart, the whole book, declensions, conjugations, irregular verbs and all. He read through too before the examination a volume of Greek Attic prose on which his class had been since the beginning of the year—telling no one either about that or about the grammar, because he had the romantic notion of surprising everybody. To this day—he is still so romantic—it pleases him to surprise people. He did indeed surprise his professor (that same Murray to whom he had written) when he presented himself for examination. He headed the list.

During the Boer War, out on the veld, harassing the British troops for the food, uniforms and ammunition which could only be got from the enemy, Smuts carried in his saddlebag a Greek Testament and Kant's Critique of Pure Reason.

The way Smuts had come upon Shelley was this:

One of the professors had asked him how he occupied his spare time, for clearly he did not need all of it for his class work. He was in the Volunteers, answered Smuts, and, for the rest, he climbed mountains or walked about the veld, reading. He had no friends. He was not interested in any sport. On Sundays he went to Bible class. He also on Sundays taught a group of young coloured men.

'Isn't there anything else you would like to do?' the professor asked him. . . .

'Have you ever thought of reading poetry?'

'What poetry, sir?'

'Shelley, for instance. Why not read Shelley? You might begin with "Prometheus Unbound."'

He began with 'Prometheus Unbound.' He recited Shelley to the veld. . . .

The reason he abandoned himself to Shelley was that Shelley had the rights-of-man, soul-of-man, meaning-of-life attitude. Smuts did not, in his student days, call the Bible poetry. He read the Bible because he was religious. And he read the Old Testament rather than the New, partly for the stories, partly because these old Jews, he says, satisfied his religious cravings. . . . Afterwards he had a period of doubt arising from his Shelley. Then he had a New Testament period. Now he is back to the Old Testament.—SARAH GERTRUDE MILLIN, in "General Smuts." (London: Faber. Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Discreet Little Street

WHAT the Little Street looks like, when going about its daily business, I do not know. For I see it only in the early morning, fresh from the scrubbing brushes of innumerable charwomen, patiently waiting for its clients. The Little Street is lined with offices that display the nameplates of eminently respectable lawyers, architects and accountants. Other city thoroughfares are already noisily at work, but here all is peace—the blue haze of an autumn morning lending a richness to the somber gray houses, the smoke of newly-lit office fires stealing up from chimney-pots faintly tinged by the mounting sun and, at the far end, the corner building of one of the loveliest of city squares gleaming rosily.

Why does one always think of it as "the Little Street" when, after all, it stretches like a straight ravine for half a mile? It must be because there is something so intimate in its narrow pavements and prim windows, an atmosphere of the gracious days now gone, in the old lamp-brackets at its doors, a gesture of welcome in the gleaming brass rails with their curly ends that look so ready to help uncertain feet up the high door-steps. There is a sudden blossoming of romance where the houses forsake the roadway and group themselves round a tiny court with a garden, paved walks and a lilac tree that leans over the old wall. If, in many ways, the Little Street reminds one of a dignified, reserved old gentleman, such as Raeburn might have painted, this shady court must surely be the shy dream and remembrance of its far-off youth.

Probably, as the day advances, there is much coming and going, much rustling of legal documents; possibly, too, in the late afternoon, countless typists powder noses and tilt hats at dashing angles before emerging to brighten those spotless pavements. I do not know my Little Street in such a mood. When I pass along, it is lonely and a little wistful, ready to welcome the office staffs. Obviously the fires are burning well, the brasses are all a-twinkle, even the pavement has been scoured with Dutch-like diligence by the charwomen. I have no desire to visit it during business hours, but I certainly should like to see it at night, etched steel-sharp in the moonlight, fast asleep and dreaming of days when Robert Burns first saw and admired the beautiful Mrs. Graham at one of its corners.

To the Chinese Poets of the T'ang Dynasty

SIDE by side
And row on row
They laid their small cool words:
Evenly formed as the petals of a lotus,
Lustrously clear as the bubbles of a mountain spring,
And perfectly matched as the rhythmic jade necklace of an Empress.

M. M. M.

Good Citizenship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is good citizenship? A good citizen might be defined as one who is consistently law-abiding; one whose honesty and integrity are beyond question; one who exercises the duties and privileges of citizenship, including that of voting in city, state, or national affairs, according to the dictates of his conscience, untrammeled and unfettered by questionable politics, personal influence, personal gain, or other selfish considerations; as one who at all times supports and works for good, sound, and constructive government.

In his desire to support good government, whether local or national, to encourage a greater and more sincere effort toward law observance, order, and decency, one who is instructed in its teachings finds Christian Science an invaluable aid in enabling him to discern more clearly the right way in the many questions placed before him for consideration and decision. This Science teaches that God is the only Mind, the source of all real intelligence, wisdom, and power. Mind, divine Principle, governs and controls the spiritual universe, including man in God's image and likeness, in perfect, harmonious, constructive activity. Man, then, reflects Mind, divine intelligence. The Christian Scientist, therefore, turns to God to gain an understanding of true government. Good government in human experience, he realizes, should express such qualities as honesty, fairness, unselfishness, justice, and sincerity, its acts being intended to govern with equity toward all, and to bring the greatest good to the greatest number.

If we expect such qualities to be manifested in government, and would help to bring about this ideal state of affairs, we must first see that we ourselves continually express these very qualities. We cannot consistently demand fairness, honesty, unselfishness, justice, sincerity, and love in others while expressing greed, selfishness, dishonesty, hate ourselves. Thus we learn in Christian Science that in order to realize God's government, government by God, good, we must first learn to be rightly governed ourselves.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her work "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 106), "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love." The study and practice of Christian Science inculcates in the individual lofty and imperishable ideals, for the accomplishment and fulfillment of which he strives at all times. It guides and directs his motives and acts, so that in all his dealings with his fellow men he expresses the Christlike qualities of love, integrity, and uprightness. He is ever obedient to the laws of his state and country, following the example set by the beloved Master, Christ Jesus, who bade his hearers obey both God's law and the law of the land when he said (Matthew 22:21), "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

The spiritual understanding gained through Christian Science enlarges our insight and perspicacity, enabling us to see more clearly and with unbiased thought, through and beyond the mists of selfish partisanship into the clearer view of what is nearest right and proper under all circumstances. It enables us to be calm and serene in the face of apparent lawlessness, and national or international discord; for we are assured that God is governing His perfect spiritual universe, and that ultimately His government, through the operation of divine law, will be manifested in human affairs. The realization of the great truth that all are the children of the one Father-Mother God, held in the bonds of unity and love, governed by divine law, rouses the thought from a limited sense of local or national affairs into the wider sphere of universal brotherhood.

As thought becomes more spiritualized it becomes more unselfed, and a narrow sense of nationalism gives way before the understanding of true internationalism and the brotherhood of man, recognizing as right in human affairs that only which brings the great blessings of peace, justice, love, freedom, and security to all. Through such thinking one becomes not merely a good citizen of his community or nation, but a good citizen of the world; and such citizens are truly needed.

This uplifted, unselfed thinking is in the nature of true prayer. Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 39), "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection." Those who are gaining the true sense of divine Love, and holding to this standard, are thinking in harmony with divine Principle, the source of all good, and they are thus daily blessing mankind, aiding in lessening and overcoming the false beliefs of selfishness, distrust, fear, hatred, and suspicion apparently so prevalent in the world today. In the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts (Art. VIII, Sect. 4), Mrs. Eddy enjoins upon all its members to pray daily, "'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" Could there be any stronger safeguard and support for the maintenance of good citizenship than the daily use of, and the endeavor to live up to, both the letter and the spirit of this prayer?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

BUENA CIUDADANIA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¿QUE es buena ciudadania? Un buen ciudadano puede definirse como un hombre que es constantemente obediente a la ley, y cuya honradez y entereza están por encima de toda duda, como un hombre que ejerce los actos propios a los deberes y privilegios de ciudadanía incluso el del voto en los asuntos del municipio, del Estado y de la nación, de acuerdo con los dictados de su conciencia, sin ser atado o impedido por cualquier política dudosa, influencia personal, ventaja personal u otras consideraciones egoístas,—un hombre, en fin, que en todo tiempo soporta y fomenta un gobierno bueno, sano y constructivo.

En su deseo de mantener un gobierno bueno, sea éste local o nacional, de fomentar un esfuerzo mayor y más sincero por el cumplimiento de la ley, el orden y la moral, el que conozca las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana, encontrará en ellas una ayuda invaluable que contribuirá a hacerle percibir más claramente cuál es el camino que deba tomar en las múltiples cuestiones que se le presenten para considerar y decidir. Esta Ciencia enseña que Dios es la única Mente, el origen de toda inteligencia, de toda sabiduría y de todo poder verdaderos. La Mente, el Principio divino, gobierna y domina el universo espiritual incluyendo al hombre a la imagen y semejanza de Dios, en actividad perfecta, armoniosa y constructiva. Así es que el hombre refleja a la Mente, la inteligencia divina. El Científico Cristiano, por lo tanto, se dirige a Dios para buscar un entendimiento acerca del gobierno verdadero. Comprende que un gobierno bueno en la experiencia humana debiera expresar cualidades tales como honradez, equidad, altruísmo, justicia y sinceridad,—sus actos tendiendo a gobernar con equidad hacia todos, trayendo el mayor bien al mayor número de personas.

Si deseamos que estas cualidades se manifiesten en el gobierno, y si queremos contribuir a este estado ideal, tenemos que ver si nosotros mismos expresamos estas cualidades constantemente. No sería lógico exigir equidad, honradez, altruísmo, justicia, sinceridad y caridad en otros, mientras estemos nosotros mismos expresando avaricia, egoísmo, deshonradez y odio. Así aprendemos en la Ciencia Cristiana que para realizar el gobierno divino, el gobierno de Dios, el bien, tenemos que aprender primero a gobernarnos correctamente a nosotros mismos.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en la página 106 de su obra SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "El hombre se gobierna correctamente a sí mismo, sólo cuando es correctamente guiado y gobernado por su Hacedor, la Verdad divina y el Amor divino." El estudio y la práctica de la Ciencia Cristiana infunde al individuo ideales altos e imperecederos, por cuyo cumplimiento lucha en todo tiempo. Guía y dirije sus motivos y actos para que todas sus relaciones con sus semejantes se expresen en cualidades cristianas de caridad, integridad y honradez. Es siempre obediente a las leyes de su país, en consonancia con el ejemplo que le fué dado por su querido Maestro, Cristo Jesús, el cual mandó a los que le escucharon que cumpliesen tanto la ley de Dios como la ley de su país, cuando les dijo (SAN MATEO, 22:21): "Pagad, pues, a César lo que es de César; y a Dios lo que es de Dios."

El entendimiento espiritual que se gana por la Ciencia Cristiana aumenta nuestra visión y nuestra perspicacia, habilitándonos para ver más claramente, y sin prejuicios, a través y más allá de las nieblas de una adhesión egoísta y ciega a un partido, hacia una idea lúcida de lo que es más correcto y moral hacer bajo todas circunstancias. Nos capacita para estar tranquilos y serenos en medio de aparente ilegalidad y de discordia nacional o internacional; porque estamos seguros de que Dios está gobernando Su universo espiritual y perfecto, y que por fin Su gobierno, mediante la operación de la ley divina, se manifestará en los asuntos humanos. El entendimiento de la gran verdad de que todos somos los hijos de un Padre-Madre Dios, unidos por los lazos del amor y gobernados por la ley divina, levanta el pensamiento de un concepto limitado de asuntos nacionales o locales a una esfera más amplia de hermandad universal.

A medida que el pensamiento llega a ser más espiritualizado, viene a ser más altruísta, y un sentimiento de nacionalismo estrecho cede así a la comprensión de lo que es el verdadero internacionalismo y la hermandad entre los hombres, reconociendo como bueno en los asuntos humanos sólo aquello que trae las grandes bendiciones de paz, justicia, amor, libertad y seguridad para todos. Por medio de esta manera de pensar se llega a ser no sólo un buen ciudadano de su país particular sino un buen ciudadano del mundo; y tal ciudadanía es la que hace falta.

Esta manera de pensar elevada y altruísta es de la naturaleza de oración verdadera. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 39 de su obra NO AND YES (NO Y SI): "La oración verdadera no es pedir a Dios amor; es aprender a amar, y a incluir a todo el genero humano en un solo afecto." Aquellos que están alcanzando el concepto verdadero del Amor divino, ateniéndose a este ideal, están pensando de acuerdo con el Principio divino, el origen de todo lo bueno, y así están bendiciendo a la humanidad constantemente, contribuyendo a disminuir y vencer las creencias erróneas del egoísmo, de la desconfianza, del miedo, del odio y de la suspicacia, que aparentemente prevalecen tanto en el mundo de hoy. En el Manual de La Iglesia Madre, La Primera Iglesia Científica de Boston, Massachusetts, (Artículo VIII, Sección 4) Mary Baker Eddy manda a todos sus miembros que rezen diariamente: "'Venga tu reino'; establézcase en mí el reino de la Verdad divina, de la Vida divina y del Amor divino, eliminando de mí todo pecado, y enriquezca Tu Palabra los afectos de toda la humanidad, gobernándolos." ¿Puede haber garantía o sostén mayor para la buena ciudadanía que el uso diario de esta oración, y el esfuerzo de poner en práctica en nuestra vida cotidiana la letra y el espíritu de esta oración?

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and Holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Golden Basket

By Ludwig Bemelmens

Melisande and Celeste Coggeshall had arrived with their father at the Hotel du Panier d'Or—Hotel of the Golden Basket—in Bruges, Belgium, when our story opened last Monday. On the morning after their arrival they stood at the open window and looked out for the first time in their lives at an entirely new world.

Chapter Two

ON WEDNESDAY it was clear; the last gray cloud passed over the window in Jan's room and floated over to the belfry.

Jan was the boy who lived in the room above Melisande's and Celeste's at the Hotel of the Golden Basket, in the attic right under the roof with a little window. His name is written J-a-n, but you pronounce it "Yan."

Jan had a frog in a preserve jar with a small lake, a garden made of moss, a stone and a ladder. When the frog sat on top of the ladder, it meant fair weather; but when he was down in the lake or in the garden it meant rain.

Jan's other name was ter Meulen and his father, Monsieur ter Meulen, owned the hotel of the Golden Basket. Monsieur ter Meulen was a fine chef, which means cook, and made fine dishes for his guests. Melisande and Celeste enjoyed watching him roll his pastry.

A Climb to Be Proud Of

Mr. Coggeshall and the children looked out of the windows of their room and across the tower. They called for Jan and walked across the square.

Three hundred and sixty-five stone steps wind in a spiral to the top of the tower. It is a climb to be proud of.

The children ran ahead and played hide-and-seek. From time to time they came down again to see how far their father had come.

From the roof of the tower, on heavy oaken beams, hang the bells, and from the hammers that strike them wires run down through little holes in the floor.

The tower is open on all sides, its high, wide windows framed in stone.

It is windy up there; people have to hold their hats; names are scribbled everywhere. Far below is the hotel.

The little city of Bruges was spread out at the foot of the tower like the pattern on a Turkish rug. One could look at it and see nothing unless one began with a tree or a dog and watched what stood under it or where it went.

Jan's Boat

There was loud pointing going on when Mr. Coggeshall came up. "Look here—look there . . ." In front of the City Hall a little dog was sniffing himself home from corner to corner, pausing to greet other dogs and scratching himself as dogs do everywhere. Horses pulled heavy loads through the streets, people on bicycles seemed to run into each other, yet passed silently without falling off. At the foot of the tower, straight down, men became bundles under hats. They paddled along.

"Where is your boat, Jan?" asked the little girls.

"Over there." He pointed, but there were too many things in that direction, and to find the spot they started at the hotel and followed with their eyes across the square. Looking this way it was like flying. They went through many streets down to the canal.

"Up against a stone wall under the shed is the boat. The two matches leaning against the wall are the oars. The trees have plums on them. They are almost ripe. The boat must be dry by now," said Jan.

In a small thimbleful of earth that the wind had collected and carried up here, between two stones on the outside of the tower, a little spring flower nodded in the breeze.

"Look, children," said Mr. Coggeshall, "how brave it is! It was born here all alone, without friends or relatives or any way of knowing what to be or how to grow. And it has stood and lived and become fine and lovely, holding its head to the sun, unafraid of the strong wind and the thunder of the great bells. Don't you think it's wonderful?"

And they said "Yes" and Celeste had to be lifted close enough to kiss the little flower.

They were gone again, and Mr. Coggeshall followed them down below. He had prepared a little lecture on the history of the chimes—what was it again? The tower was built in 1280, that is, more than six hundred years ago, a very long time. It was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1500. The bells for the carillon came from Amsterdam. There were 47 of them. Two were missing. The children would insist on knowing what happened to them. Nobody knows.

The Triumph Bell

The Bourdon, or Triumph Bell, hangs below in the square part of the tower; it takes eight men to swing it.

The great revolving drum that plays the chimes has 35,000 square holes; in these are placed metal pegs, and when the drum starts to turn, the pegs lift wooden fingers which in turn pull the wires that make the hammers strike the bells. The power that drives the clock and the carillon is in two heavy stones like the weights of an old-fashioned clock; they are wound up every day by a man who lives up in the tower. To show all this clearly, Mr. Coggeshall had made a crude plan on the back of an envelope.

Under the high place where the bells hang is the room that holds the machinery for the chimes. Mr. Coggeshall stepped into this room to explain it all. There stood the children. He put the envelope in his pocket. He had enough to do just to watch them.

The children's eyes ate up this unbelievable, solemn music box that was so old, so well kept. It tempted all their hands to change a peg, to touch a wheel, or pull a wire. Built onto the carillon was the big clock which turned the hands of the four dials outside the tower. It started the chimes playing every 15 minutes and struck the hours.

Here time became visible—in the even, steady motion of the large pendulum, in the slow turning of many wheels. Somewhere in front on that big wheel was this minute; on the small wheel next to it, the last hour. The same ticking noises had lived in this room, the wide drum had turned and played day and night, ever since the day hundreds of years ago when a man said, "It's finished," and gave the pendulum its first swing.

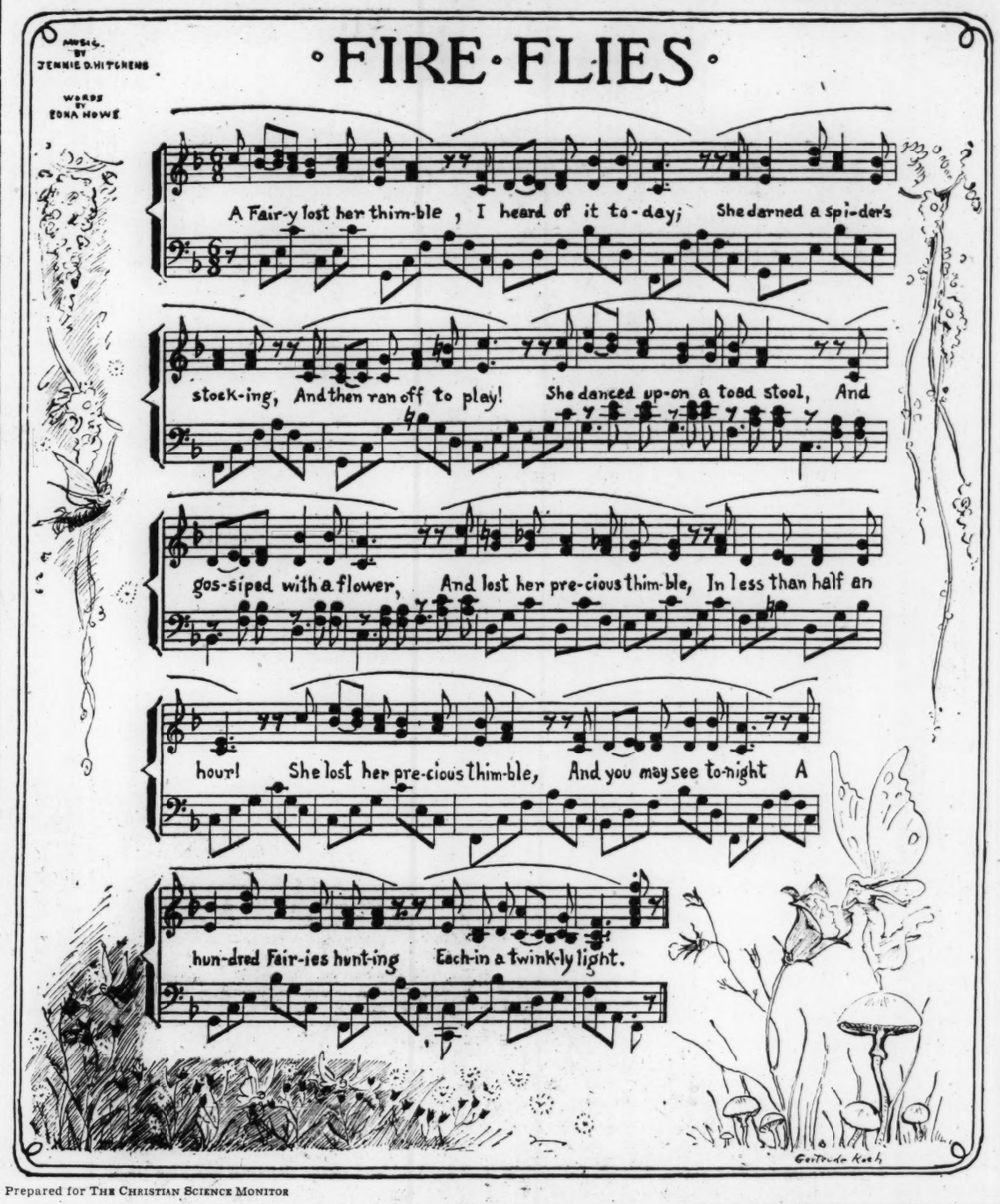
The Hammers Made Music

The hands of the clock showed that the carillon would start playing in two minutes. Mr. Coggeshall followed the children up to watch how the hammers made the music.

The bells play four tunes: a short one for the quarter and the three-quarter hour, a longer melody for the half hour and the longest for the full hour. The music is that of old Flemish folk songs. It is heard clearly from below anywhere in the town and very distinctly from the far fields that surround it.

Up above, it was impossible to tell what they played. As soon as the wide drum began to turn and the first wire strained, the pigeons left the tower and circled around it or sailed down to the square. Stone and wood began to tremble at the sounds that were far bigger than ears could understand. The children stood in a corner under the smallest bells and looked around and up at the striking hammers. Mr. Coggeshall was in front of them and they held his hands, let them go, and quickly took them again when the large Triumph Bell said, "Bong, bong, bong; it's three o'clock." That was clear and certain.

The pigeons returned and the children left. Mr. Coggeshall followed them down the tower. He waited on the stairs until his eyes were accustomed to the darkness. Far below he could hear Jan and the little girls, their voices sounding like voices in swimming pools.

(To be continued next Monday)

FIRE-FLIES
MUSIC BY JENNIE D. HITCHENS
WORDS BY EDNA HOWE
A Fair-y lost her thim-ble, I heard of it to-day; She darned a spi-der's
stock-ing, And then ran off to play! She danced up-on a toad stool, And
gos-siped with a flower, And lost her pre-cious thim-ble, In less than half an
hour! She lost her pre-cious thim-ble, And you may see to-night A
hun-dred Fair-ies hunt-ing Each-in a twink-ly light.
Gertrude Kay

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Three Clever Dogs—To Say Nothing of the Rat

DURING Animal Welfare Week in England this year a broadcast talk was given telling of the character and intelligence of various animals, illustrated by true stories. One of these stories was of a Clumber spaniel who had taken her two puppies into a field for a romp. While there, the puppies became interested in a rabbit burrow and promptly disappeared underground. That was great fun, but when it was time to go back again, things were quite different, and after struggling in the dark for some time they found themselves so entangled with roots that they were unable to get free.

The mother spaniel quickly realized what was happening, and, knowing that it would be useless for her to go down the burrow too, began with all speed to dig a hole at a short distance away leading straight to the captive puppies.

Getting Help

But all her efforts were in vain; the ground was so full of roots and other hard objects that dig as she would she couldn't make any headway. But those precious puppies were still imprisoned and she must reach them somehow.

With wonderful reasoning power she ran to a friend's house and attracted the attention of several men who, with spades and forks, were busy gardening. Leading them to the burrow, she explained in her own way what she wanted them to do, and before long the two little spaniels were safely in her care once more. The story does not tell what she said to them when she got them home.

Another remarkable case was that of a rat which, coming across a pigeon with a broken wing in a barn, made it its duty to feed the pigeon with grain from a near-by [illegible], thus breaking down the belief of antipathy supposed to exist between rats and pigeons, and proving that the instinct to succor one another is not only to be found among creatures of the same kind.

Dogs to the Rescue

Two other stories are well worth remembering. The first is of a Cumberland sheepdog belonging to the speaker, who was never tired of chasing birds and rabbits although he never caught anything. When, however, he happened to come on a trapped rabbit one day, and on another occasion found a bird caught in a tennis net, the first thing he did was to hasten back to his master in order that the frightened creatures might be released.

The second is of a Great Dane who was walking by his master's side down a country lane on a wild winter's night. Without any warning the dog suddenly sprang on his master, knocking him backward into the hedge. A moment later a big motor rushed by with no headlights to tell of its approach. So loud had been the storm that the man had not heard the car, but the dog had, and realizing that the only way to save his master was to act himself, he did the one thing possible.

Going Down for A Dip

Jump in the path
Jump!
Julie is plump:
Peggy is slim:
Tommy—you have to
run after him!
There goes a grasshopper!
There goes a moth!
Can you catch both?
Can you catch one?
Isn't the sun
Hot?
What have you got?
Chocolates. O!
Look at the sea!
I didn't know
It ever could be
So high on the rocks as
this.
Hear it go his-s-s-s.
Isn't it cold? O!
Julie *can* swim;
Peggy *is* slim;
Tommy—you *have* to
keep after him.
Isn't the sun
Hot?

A. J. S.

Hidden Musical Instruments

A musical instrument is hidden in each of the following sentences. Can you find all of them?

1. There were seven geese or ganders in the field.
2. I put my parcel low down out of sight on a stump.
3. Then I placed a tub above it.
4. I shouted, "The geese are in the corn, Ethel."
5. Ethel ran out and instantly reached for a stick.
6. With a dishpan I made a loud rumble and we scared the geese away.
7. There was a wasp in Ethel's hair. I brushed it off.
8. Then she showed me her latest painting—a sunset scene in tropic colors.

(Answers on this page next Monday)

Mrs. Spider Makes a Call

ABBIE JO was very busy on the wide, front porch. It was summertime. A robin redbreast sang in the tree just above her.

Abbie Jo was making a dollhouse out of some shoe boxes mother had given her. One box made the little hall; another, the living room. Then there was a bedroom box and a kitchen box. Abbie Jo had cut square holes to make windows and doors.

She had made rugs of bright blue cloth. Now she was making a bed out of a candy box with little skirts of ruffled lace all about it.

Abbie Jo had sewed and sewed all day making furniture. A tiny spider had been her only company. It had come to sit in one of the chairs in the bedroom.

"You are the first caller in my doll's house, Mrs. Spider," said Abbie Jo.

Abbie Jo worked fast. She was in a hurry when she saw that the afternoon was going so fast.

For, the very next morning, Abbie Jo was to have real company. Cousin Patty was coming to spend the day with her. Abbie Jo wanted the dollhouse to be finished so they could play with it.

Snip! Snip! went the scissors.

Back and forth! Back and forth! went the sharp needle.

But after a while the sun dropped low. Robin redbreast stopped his singing and flew off for the night. The sun grew red and fell behind the trees.

Only the little spider stayed on. It still sat quietly in the little chair.

"Oh, dear!" said Abbie Jo as the dark began to come. "Everything is ready but those curtains for my kitchen window. I wonder if I can make them before Patty gets here in the morning."

She put the little dollhouse into a snug corner of the porch, under a large box that would cover it all. Then Abbie Jo went inside to help mother with the supper.

Mother had been busy, too. The house was sweet with baking smells. Mother showed Abbie Jo the pretty little cookies that she had been making for the tea party Abbie Jo and Patty were to have the next day.

"Will you call me early, early, mother?" Abbie Jo asked when it came time to go to bed. "I want to have my kitchen curtains made when Patty gets here."

But the next morning Daddy's watch had stopped. Even the clock on the kitchen shelf was slow. Abbie Jo had much to do inside the house to get ready for Patty. Her room had to be made tidy. There was a letter that had to be taken to the mailbox. Before Abbie Jo knew it, Patty's voice called to her from the gate.

And so when Abbie Jo took Patty out on the wide, front porch to show her the little dollhouse, the curtains had not been made.

"I'm sorry I did not get it all finished," Abbie Jo said. "There won't be any curtains in the kitchen windows." She took off the big box cover.

"Oh!" cried Patty; "how cute!"

Patty looked at the little square windows, the cunning doors, the pretty blue rugs and the little lacey ruffles around the candy-box bed. At last she peeked into the wee kitchen, with a spool table and a wooden block stove.

"I think I like it best of all," she told Abbie Jo.

"But when I get the curtains—" Abbie Jo started.

But just then Patty cried out again,

"Oh! Oh!" cried Patty. "Oh! But, Abbie Jo, there are some curtains! Fairy ones! Look!"

Abbie Jo did look. Her eyes grew round and wide. What could Patty be saying, anyway? Then Abbie Jo saw, too.

"Oh!" she said. "Oh! Spider-web curtains!"

Then Abbie Jo and Patty laughed. Abbie Jo told Patty about her dollhouse caller of the day before.

"I let her sit in my best bedroom chair all day," laughed Abbie Jo.

"And all the time she was planning to make curtains for you." Patty's eyes were shining.

"What a lovely lady Mrs. Spider is!" said Abbie Jo. "She must have worked all night to help me."

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Oh, But There Are Curtains," Cried Patty

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

Cactus Plants or Dry Seeds

MARY, Louise and Jack were looking over the seed catalogues when they spied a page of cactus plants.

"Wouldn't it be fun to send for seeds?" said Mary. The description says that watching cactus seedlings develop is one of the most interesting things imaginable."

"Let's send at once," suggested Louise, "so that we will be sure to get it done."

It was more than a month before the cousins saw each other again.

"Aren't the cactus plants the oddest things you ever saw?" said Louise. "Some of mine have developed in such a curious way that just looking at them makes me laugh. Are yours so odd, too?"

"Well, to tell the truth, mine aren't planted yet," admitted Mary. They came a few days after I sent but they needed to be planted in sand and I hadn't any. I meant to take a container along to get some when we went out in the automobile, down by the river, but I forgot it."

"Oh, I know how that is," said Louise. "I did the same thing myself."

"But you did plant your seeds and I didn't," continued Mary. "How did you do it without sand?"

"Oh, I didn't do it without sand. When I found I had forgotten a container I looked around for something else to carry the sand home. The paper bag in which we had taken some fruit along for lunch was empty and answered nicely."

"Well, I managed to get my sand home," put in Jack, "but the directions were to sieve it and I had no sieve."

"I know how that is, too," laughed Louise. "I had none, either. I was wondering how I'd manage, when I spied the fly swatter. Since I needed only a small potful of sand I could easily sift it through that."

"I see," said Jack. "You made the most of what you had at hand."

"And now you have cactus plants while we have only dry seeds," added Mary.

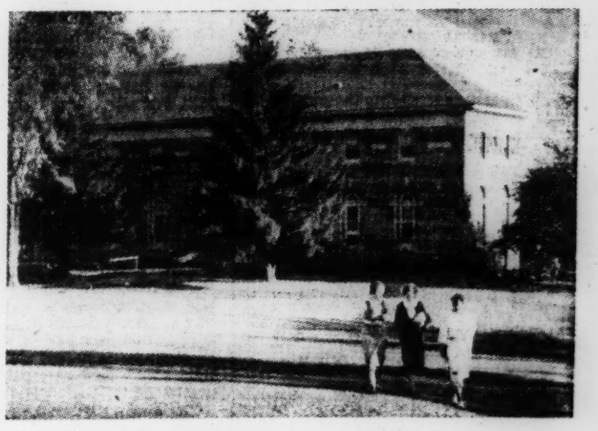
Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Busy Monday

This morning Betty said to me,
"Just look at Ann-Louisa's dress!
Although I've lived for nine whole years
I never have seen such a mess.

"Compared to Golly she looks clean.
His shirt is positively grey.
You bring the tub, I'll find the pins;
We'll have to have a washing day."

K. R. BERNARD



a precious heritage

More valuable than the learning culled from books is participation in the life of a good school.

Long after school days have ended, enriching memories will endure—of long shadows slanting over greensward, changeful skies emphasizing the blessing of ivy-clad buildings, contacts with fellow students and instructors, the subdued roar of a dining hall at meal time, the hush of chapel, the gayety of sports days, the intimate beauty of friendships—the thousand and one things that flow to the individual from the vital stream of student life.

Whatever your school requirement—for yourself, or for your children—there is guidance in the School advertising appearing Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

Business and Industry

Price of Finished Steel May Be Raised to Meet Higher Costs

Commerce and Finance

Holland Able To Meet Competition Outside Gold Bloc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — "The Netherlands," declares Dr. Hendryk Colijn, Netherlands' Prime Minister, "has sometimes been called an island of dearness. That we are no longer. The adjustment of the costs of production has proceeded farther than many people realize. More than one Dutch industry is in a position to compete in the open market with countries with depreciated currencies. In the long run countries having a practically equal level of culture cannot continue to live on entirely different economic levels."

Bank Dividends Higher

Still the loss of foreign markets is weighing heavily on agriculture, horticulture and cattle breeding and more than 200,000,000 fl. ($135,000,000) a year is being paid in subsidies to the farmers.

In the first six months of 1936 imports in the Netherlands amounted to 466,000,000 fl. ($310,000,000) as compared with 455,000,000 fl. in the corresponding period of 1935, while exports were 319,000,000 fl. which was exactly the same as in January-June 1935.

Seek New Markets

Meanwhile attempts are being made to find new markets. This fall an officially appointed commercial delegation is being sent to the Argentine, Brazil Chile and Uruguay to explore the business possibilities and to promote trade between the Netherlands and these South American countries.

Unemployment has decreased, mainly under seasonal influences, and is several thousands under the 400,000 mark. It is pointed out, however, that the juvenile labor market is being flooded, due to the increased birth rate after 1920.

There are unmistakable signs of improvement in the shipping business. The other day Rotterdam, Netherlands' first seaport, reported no more laid-up ships in its harbors, for the first time since the early days of the depression. The maximum number of laid-up ships in the port of Rotterdam was 128 in 1932. This number has now been wiped out entirely.

Several ships which could not be profitably employed for years, have been sent to sea again. Other ships have been sold to Russia and Italy, while also a number of ships has been sent to the shipbreakers.

The stock market, which in May sent the general average of share prices up from 138.7 to 152.2, showed a slight reaction in June, reducing the average at the end of June to 149.2. In May and early in June uneasiness about the ultimate fate of the florin reached its highest point.

Gold was shipped to and from the Netherlands by the shipload: In June alone the imports of gold and silver amounted to 16,383,157, and exports of gold and silver were 106,923,913 fl. The bank rate was raised several times and for a time stood at 4½ per cent. But soon conditions became easier, gold flowed back again and gradually the bank rate was reduced till it finally reached 3 per cent on July 7.

The gold coverage of the florin, which temporarily had gone down from about 80 per cent to under 70 per cent, on July 16 had again gone up to 77.4 per cent. Money in the middle of July was abundant, with call money at 1 per cent.

Copper Metal Price Reaches New Peak Of 9.75c Overseas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the domestic copper metal market the price is unchanged at 9.75 cents a pound, but prices abroad have again established a new high level for the current upward movement, when the metal sold at the equivalent of 9.75 cents a pound c. i. f. the European base ports, or 2½ points above the last previous high level.

Copper consumption in July amounted to 146,042 tons, compared with 142,290 in June, according to a compilation in the trade. July's consumption figures were the highest since November last year.

Exclusive of Rio Tinto, in Spain, the following table shows July and June statistics in the copper industry:

	July	June
World stocks	432,322	458,914
Domestic stocks	218,705	228,817
Foreign stocks	213,617	230,097
World consumption	14 ,042	142,290
Domestic consumption	59,807	57,149
Foreign consumption	86,235	85,141
World output	122,319	120,822
By mines	104,196	109,275
By smelters	18,123	21,547
Domestic output	50,279	55,960
By smelters	11,078	13,026
By mines	39,201	42,934
Foreign output	72,040	74,862
By mines	64,995	66,341
By smelters	7,045	8,522
World refined production	119,450	134,969
Domestic refined production	53,985	60,562
Foreign refined production	65,465	74,407
*World industries deliveries	150,674	137,921
United States industries deliveries	65,917	53,500

*Not consumption.

R. E. Kerr New President Of N. C. Bankers Ass'n

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 15—R. Emmett Kerr, assistant vice-president of the American Trust Company, has been elevated to the presidency of the North Carolina Bankers Association, Paul P. Brown, executive secretary, announces from association headquarters in Raleigh.

Mr. Kerr succeeds the late M. E. Hogan who was president of the Bank of Chapel Hill. Frank P. Spruill of the Peoples Bank & Trust Company of Rocky Mount becomes first vice-president and R. L. Pope of the First National Bank of Thomasville becomes second vice-president.

Optimist

Wide World

Dr. Hendryk Colijn
Prime Minister of the Netherlands

Commodity Prices Increase 1 P. C. In August 8 Week

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 1 per cent in the week ended Aug. 8 because of sharp advances in wholesale prices of farm products and foods, according to the United States Department of Labor.

This advance brought the composite index of wholesale prices to 81.1 per cent of the 1926 average. The index now stands at the highest point reached since November, 1930, when it was 81.3. Compared with the corresponding week of July, it is higher by 1 per cent and is 1.2 per cent above the week of Aug. 10, 1935.

The sharp rise in the composite index was largely due to the 2.3 per cent increase in foods and 2.1 per cent advance in farm products. Smaller increases were shown for hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities. Chemicals and drugs and house furnishing goods declined slightly, and fuel and lighting materials and metals and metal products remained unchanged.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials rose 1.6 per cent to a point 0.9 per cent above a month ago. Semimanufactured articles increased 0.1 per cent and are 0.8 per cent higher than for the corresponding week of July. The index for the finished products group increased 0.6 per cent to 82.2 per cent of the 1926 average and showed an advance of 1 per cent over the level of a month ago.

	Aug. 8 1936	Aug. 1 1936	Aug. 10 1935	Aug. 11 1934
All commodities	81.1	80.3	80.1	75.4
Farm products	83.2	81.5	79.7	67.3
Food	82.9	81.0	84.2	72.2
Hides and leather products	94.4	94.1	90.1	84.6
Textile products	70.5	70.3	70.1	70.8
Fuel and lighting materials	77.0	77.0	75.4	75.3
Metals and metal products	86.3	86.3	85.8	85.9
Building materials	86.9	86.8	85.0	86.5
Chemicals and drugs	78.8	78.9	78.5	75.5
Housefurnishing goods	82.4	82.6	81.7	82.8
Miscellaneous	71.3	70.5	67.5	70.1
Raw materials	81.0	79.7	*	*
Semimanufactured articles	75.6	75.5	*	*
Finished products	82.2	81.7	*	*
All commodities other than farm products	80.6	80.1	80.2	77.1
All commodities other than farm products and foods	79.6	79.4	78.0	78.4

*Not computed.

Swift & Co. Sells Six Stock Yards

WASHINGTON, (AP)—An order approving the sale of six stockyards by Swift & Company, packers, to United Stockyards Corporation of Chicago has been signed by Justice Jennings Bailey of Federal District Court.

Nelson T. Hartson, an attorney for Swift, said the sale would divest Swift of all interest in stockyards except that at St. Joseph, Mo.

The sale was pursuant to an order issued by Justice Bailey in 1932 directing the packing house to get rid of its stockyards holdings.

The justice's newest order directs officials and employees of Swift & Company to refrain from acquiring any interest, direct or indirect, in the purchasing corporation.

The proceedings were part of protracted litigation intended to break up control of stuckyards by big packing companies.

The stockyards, which under the order passed from Swift & Company's control are: The Sioux City Stockyards Company; the Milwaukee Stockyards Company; the Portland Union Stockyards Company; the South San Francisco Union Stockyards Company; the Brighton Stockyards Company; the St. Paul Union Stockyards Company; and the Fort Worth Stockyards Company.

Former Postmaster General Harry S. New has been trustee of the Swift's stockyards companies stock since the 1932 order. Assistant Attorney General John Dickinson, acquiesced in the petition for the sale.

So. California Gas Shows $507,654 Increase in Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Increased industrial revenues and larger domestic and commercial sales are credited by the Southern California Gas Company for causing net income for 1935-36 to jump to $3,008,561, as compared with the corresponding period ended June 30, 1935, when net income of $2,500,907 was shown.

The gain of 10.635 active meters increased revenues 7.5 per cent over the 1934-35 period. Operating expenses, however, increased 9.1 per cent, largely due to a rise in the cost of gas. The account on June 30, last, showed gross revenues of $16,917,931 and operating expenses of $8,968,629.

Steel Operations Hold Up Well At 70½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Automobile production dropped sharply during the past week but demand from other sources enabled the steel industry to hold operations almost even with the unusually high August level, says the magazine Steel.

Operations declined 1 point to 70½ per cent capacity, continues the report which declared that "employees' vacations had more to do with the lowering of the rate, apparently, than any other factor."

May Advance Prices

"With the general strength of the markets," the publication said in its weekly review, "producers are said to be considering the possibility of advancing finished steel prices for fourth quarter because of mounting costs.

"Steel's scrap composite is up 58 cents to $14.83, the result of broad advances in almost every district last week as the shortage continued. The situation in scrap has led to increasing pig-iron activity.

"Pipe awards were an outstanding feature of the market, two of them totaling 24,000 tons. One purchase of 12,000 tons of 12-inch steel pipe was made for a 96-mile gas line in West Virginia, for the Hope Natural Gas Company. The other, by the Peoples Natural Gas Company, Pittsburgh, was for 12¾-inch pipe. Still another outstanding award was 3572 tons of 6 and 8-inch cast pipe for Los Angeles.

"The outlook for the fall is promising for railroad work," Steel reported. "Inquiries have been numerous and last week included a government inquiry for 10,000 tons of rails. Nickel Plate has awarded 5800 tons of rails.

Sections Show Declines

"Operations in the Pittsburgh district were down three points to 68 per cent because of vacations for mill employees. The Chicago rate was down one-half point to 71 per cent; eastern Pennsylvania one-half to 50, Detroit seven to 93.

"In the New England district the rate advansed two points to 70 per cent; Birmingham 5½ to 67; Colorado seven to 63; Wheeling three to 95 and Youngstown two to 79. Other districts were unchanged.

"Steel's composite of iron and steel prices is up six cents to $33.88, because o fthe increase in scrap. The finished steel index is still at $53.40."

NEW YORK, (AP)—There were 498,000 wage earners and salaried employees in the steel industry in June, and increase of over 6000 in a month and of 82,000 compared with one year ago, the American Iron & Steel Institute just announced. In no month for which there is any record has employment in the industry been larger.

Wage-earning employees numbered 451,000 during June, almost 8 per cent above the total for 1929, the institute said. In June, operations in the industry were at only 70 per cent of capacity, while during eight months of 1929 steel operations exceeded 91 per cent of capacity.

The industry's pay rolls in June also established a new high record with a total of $63,000,000, it was said. This was a gain of $20,000,000 or 47 per cent compared with one year before. For the first six months of 1936 total pay rolls of the steel industry amounted to $344,000,000 against $269,000,000 in the first six months of 1935.

Cotton Consumption Increases Sharply In 12-Month Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton consumed during the 12 months ended July 31 is reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 6,348,423 bales of lint and 731,490 of linters, compared with 5,360,867 and 719,028 the preceding year.

Cotton consumed during July was reported today by the Census Bureau to have totaled 603,203 bales of lint and 70,246 of linters, and 390,712 and 61,329 during July last year.

Cotton on hand July 31 was reported as follows:

In consuming establishments 898,084 bales of lint, and 132,137 of linters, compared with 987,112 and 208,688 on June 30 this year, and 788,989 and 187,146 on July 31 last year.

In public storage and at compressed 3,924,101 bales of lint and 35,038 of linters, compared with 4,525,711 and 46,030 on June 30 this year, and 5,739,488 and 32,698 on July 31 last year.

July exports totaled 156,262 bales of lint and 19,331 of linters, compared with 287,336 and 19,128 for June this year, and 279,822 and 18,298 for July last year.

July exports totaled 156,262 bales of lint and 19,331 of ilriters, compared with 287,336 and 19,128 for June this year, and 279,822 and 18,298 for July last year.

Exports for the 12 months were 5,972,566 bales of lint and 240,549 of linters, compared with 4,798,539 and 205,246 for the previous year.

Cotton spindles active during July numbered 22,249,572, compared with 22,957,322 for June this year, and 22,311,970 for July last year.

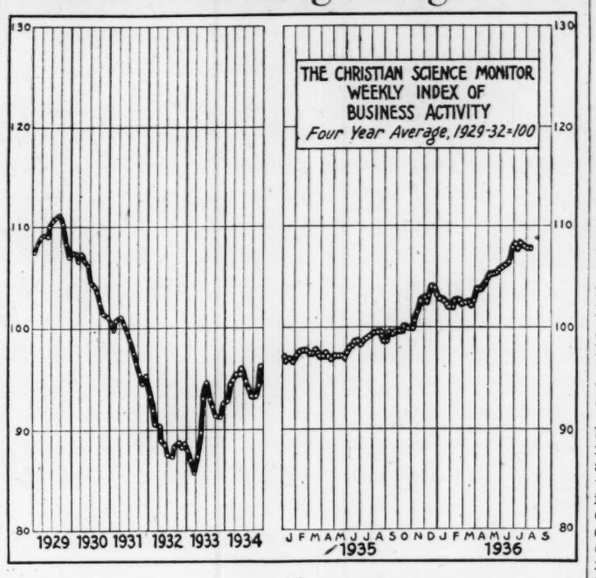
Industrial Employment Up 5 P. C. in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Frank P. Evans, statistician of the State Industrial Commission, reports an increase of approximately 5 per cent in the number of employees in manufacturing enterprises during the first half of 1936, compared with the same period last year.

Information gathered by the commission in computing occupational accident rates showed an increase in total hours worked of approximately 10 per cent over the same period of 1935 and approximately 5 per cent less than the total for the first half of 1929.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Business Holding at High Level



General business activity was characterized by steadiness during the week with no marked changes in any line. The Christian Science Monitor weekly index remained at 107.9 (prel.) on August 8 unchanged from the preceding week and compares with 99.5 on August 10, 1935.

Among the components of the index there was a diversification of movement. Bank debits in selected centers outside New York City registered a moderate increase after adjustments had been made for seasonal and intra-monthly influences.

Miscellaneous revenue freight car loadings totaled 289,022, an increase of 60,423 over the corresponding week a year ago. The decline of 5397 cars from the preceding week, however, was slightly more than seasonal.

For the fifth consecutive week, electric power production topped 2,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. Since the week ended June 20 only one week, the holiday week ended July 4, dropped below that mark. Though increasing only slightly in the week ended August 8, from 2,079,132,000 to 2,079,149,000 kilowatt hours, power ouptut reached the third highest weekly total ever recorded. The adjusted figure remained unchanged.

The largest percentage gain in power production over the previous year was made in the central industrial region—16.5 per cent. Gains in New England, the Southern States, and the Rocky Mountain section were 15.0 per cent or over.

The slight decline in steel operations to 71 per cent of capacity last week was attributed to holiday shutdowns at two plants in the Pittsburgh district, the Iron Age reports. Output is expected to increase after Labor Day. Demand from automobile companies for 1937 cars is already fairly sizable, and with prospects of a healthy revival in shipbuilding and a greater volume of private construction, the outlook for fall activity in the industry is highly favorable.

Automobile production declined sharply last week from 81,704 to 56,679 units, but the drop was in line with expectations as plants are being shut down for the changeover to new models. An upturn is looked for this week with the resumption of output by Ford.

Retail and wholesale trade continued well above a year ago but a slackening in retail buying was reported in many sections of the country. In the Middle West reduction in sales activity as a result of the drought was most pronounced. Retail sales in the St. Louis district dropped to a level nearly equal to that of last year. Wholesale trade was generally well maintained.

Government crop estimates as of Aug. 1 indicate that the corn crop will be the smallest since 1881. The estimate for the cotton crop this year is larger than had been expected.

There was an increase of 1 per cent in wholesale commodity prices in the week ended Aug. 8 due to sharp advances in foods and farm products. Retail prices as measured by the Fairchild index were 0.2 per cent higher on Aug. 1 than a month earlier and 3.4 per cent above Aug. 1, 1935. The various items comprising the index moved with greater uniformity than has been the case in some time, it was reported.

The following table gives the weekly combined index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	Aug.8,* 1936	Aug.1, 1936	Aug.10 1935
Combined index	107.9	107.9	99.5
Bk debits outside NYC	98.2	98.0	94.3
Elec power prod	127.4	127.4	112.0
Car loadings, misc	98.2	98.3	92.1

*Preliminary.

Low-Cost Packing Plant Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—At a cost of only $840, Texas agricultural communities and individual farmers may now have their own home packing plant and cold storage house.

Design for the building was worked out by the engineering staff of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, and a model plant was constructed. Now the plan is meeting with enthusiastic reception in Texas farming and ranching areas.

Perhaps the most popular feature of the plant is that it may be home-built, with the exception of the machinery required for the refrigerating unit, and even skilled carpentry is not necessary. The cost can be held to a minimum, depending on the kind of material used.

Dairying Is Important Industry Now in Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

That dairying has become an important industry in Idaho is shown by the report recently released by W. A. Boice, director, Bureau of Dairying, Department of Agriculture of the State of Idaho, for the W. A. Boice, Director, Bureau of year 1935.

According to this report dairy products and by-products manufactured in Idaho in 1935 included 29,418,221 pounds of creamery butter, 9,345,632 pounds of cheese (including 2,077,758 pounds of Swiss cheese), 664,630 gallons of ice cream, 14,698,732 pounds of evaporated milk, 1,560,423 pounds casein, 8,828,609 pounds of Skim-milk powder and 2,013,763 pounds of buttermilk powder.

According to the 1935 report, there were 48 creameries in operation in the State at the beginning of 1935, and 52 in operation at the close of the year. Two new cheese factories were opened, making a total of 27 cheese factories in operation. Forty ice-cream plants operated and evaporated milk was produced in two plants. Skim-milk powder was produced in seven plants and buttermilk powder in six. Seven plants manufactured casein.

World Industrial Production Makes New High Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of June world industrial production showed a good increase, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Preliminary reports indicate that output reached a point slightly above that of November, 1935, the preceding high record. Production rose in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and in most of the Central and South America countries. Little change occurred in Italy, the Netherlands, Japan, Australia and Argentina. Output declined in France, Belgium and Spain.

The board's analysis shows that business activity in Great Britain rose to a new high level, largely as a result of further gains in the capital goods industries and continued improvement in building activity. Operations in the coal mining and cotton textile industries, which are dependent to a large extent upon foreign markets, remained depressed. Output in France and Belgium was seriously curtailed by labor disturbances during June. Although the major disputes were settled by the early part of July, business conditions showed little immediate improvement. The outlook in the Netherlands is somewhat unsatisfactory, with the gain in shipbuilding offset by declines in the coal and leather industries. Output in Germany again advanced; most of the improvement shown during recent months has been in the heavy industries, principally as a result of governmental expenditures for public works and rearmament.

The gold value of world trade during May increased moderately over the preceding month. The combined index of 75 countries stood at 36.5 (1929-100), an increase of 4.6 per cent over the corresponding month last year.

World prices of raw materials and foodstuffs remained substantially unchanged during June. The combined index of nine commodities stood at 67.4 (1928-100), an advance of 8 per cent over the same month last year.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The stock market took a tumble last week which wiped out all the gains since the middle of July. At that time the market had just completed a near-record in successively higher closing prices, and since then it has backed and filled. Complaint was heard that the activity on the upside recently has been largely confined to the leaders, with secondary stocks sulking in their tents.

The cause of the shake-out was not announced. General impression seems to be that the company on the bull side was getting too crowded. It is felt that the excellent business of the last two months cannot continue without some setback, and the gains to date have already been discounted. None of the obvious explanations were given much credence in the Street. The Spanish troubles have had no market effect. The inauguration of the new Reserve requirements Saturday was not thought instrumental, as during the week U. S. Treasury bonds again soared to new highs. The announcement from Washington that there would be no new taxes sought at the next session of Congress had no market effect because nobody in the Street takes any stock in what the Administration says about taxes, the budget, or federal finances. The decline did not bring out any particularly heavy volume, though it outdistanced the ticker once or twice for a few minutes.

Commodity Speculation

The trend of speculators to move out of stocks into the commodity markets continues to be shown by occasional items of news, such as the sale last week of its stock exchange membership by a well-known house in order to concentrate on commodity speculation. The recent activity in grains and cotton has stimulated the tendency, which is encouraged by the lower margin requirements in commodities and has not been appreciably affected by the passage of the Commodities Exchange Act. There was much comment on the Government grain estimate. It was pointed out that the forecast of 1,439,000,000 bushels of corn for this year was not as small as the actual 1,377,000,000-bushel crop of 1934, but it was smaller than the estimate for the 1934 crop which was published on the comparable date. If the estimate has to be whittled down later this year as in 1934 the present crop will be the smallest since 1881, but such a reduction does not necessarily follow.

Excess reserves on the eve of inauguration of the new reserve requirements failed to come up to the original prediction, as it had been obvious for some weeks they would do. An increase last week of $120,000,000 brought them up to $3,170,000,000 last Wednesday, or about $330,000,000 less than the figure anticipated. It is expected that the reserve increase will cut them to somewhere between $1,700,000,000 and $1,750,000,000 against an original estimate of $1,950,000,000. The difference is explained as due to the unexpected repayments to the Treasury by the RFC and CCC which clouded up the July Treasury statement. Also veterans have been evidently putting away part of their bonus in the old sock, to judge by the unexpectedly slow return of currency from circulation.

The big cut means little in Wall Street. There is still a group of bankers who feel with the House of Morgan that it should not have been made. But most interest rates have not been budged. Even the rate on the so-called "federal funds" or loanable balances with the Reserve, has hardly changed. There was a slight increase in rediscounts at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, but it was attributed to other causes. Correspondent banks are withdrawing funds from here, but only very slowly.

The 50 per cent increase brings reserve requirements on demand deposits to 19½ per cent in central reserve cities, 15 per cent in reserve cities, and 10½ per cent for "country banks;" on time deposits to 4½ per cent everywhere. The rough, all-over average will be about 15 per cent. Reserves will not go so far hereafter, deposit increases being possible only at the rate of about 6½ to 1 instead of the former 10 to 1.

Capital Flotations Drop

Capital flotations last week dropped to the very low level of $29,500,000, of which the Nickel Plate collateral 4's made up $16,000,000. The excellent rail earnings of recent months have hade rail issues more and more popular and they have provided the bulk of the offerings of recent weeks. This week, however, flotations will increase greatly. Offerings of about $170,000,000 are expected, of which the General Motors Acceptance Corporation debentures will total $100,000,000.

The recent breathing spell has made possible a substantial August cleaning out of dealers' shelves and secondary distribution has been good. Several large offerings of recent months which stuck on dealers' hands have moved out recently with success.

There was considerable discussion among investment bankers of the refusal of the Securities and Exchange Commission to countenance further use of "timing" or "post-effective amendments" to the registration statement for new security offerings. This innovation was tried by Morgan Stanley & Co. two months ago in bringing out the New York Edison issue, with success. Instead of filing with the commission a few days before the registration becomes effective, an amendment giving price, underwriters, discounts, etc., was filed after the 20-day waiting period had expired. This saved guessing on markets and also hasty arrangements with subunderwriters, dealers, etc.

It also allays investor suspicion that the issue is held up because it is overpriced or souring. On the other hand, it makes possible the development of a when-issued market, though this is illegal during the waiting period. The 20-day waiting period for registration of new issues has presented some of the hardest problems in federal control, including that of "beating the gun" through informal sales made during the waiting period.

Few were surprised that the court upheld the right of the SEC to subpoena witnesses to the investment trust inquiry, nor at the stories of high finance in the investment trust game in the years gone by. There were mixed feelings over the story of how Charles F. Kettering of General Motors paid $240,000 for a financial education by buying stock of Yosemite Holding Corporation for $260,000 which ultimately sold for $20,000. There was interest in the statement of one witness that only three or four stockholders out of about a thousand showed up at meetings of one of the companies whose name is now being scandalized. There was also some amusement at the Friday tiff in which a witness opined that investment trusts do well enough if they keep up with the "averages" and the SEC counsel said that investors could do just as well by "buying blind."

His Bid $10,000,000

Gabriel Moulin

Herbert Hoover

Hoover Fails to Buy New Gold Bonanza Near Jungo, Nevada

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The Chronicle, in a copyrighted story said a gold mine is operating near Jungo, Nev., for which the owner has turned down offers aggregating $10,000,000, including a bid by ex-President Herbert Hoover.

George Austin, Jungo storekeeper, has been daily milling gold valued at $500 for the past year, the newspaper said. Austin bought the mine from J. C. Stagg, Fallon, Nev., prospector, for $500 down—which he borrowed—and a total price of $10,000.

Mr. Hoover, the Chronicle said, advised Austin to keep the mine after his offer had been turned down, and the storekeeper offered to pay for the advice, but the ex-President smilingly declined and said, "That kind of advice is free."

Austin said one offer was for $1,000,000 cash, with the owner to set the other terms. The newspaper quoted Austin as saying he refused to sell because he feared the effect sudden wealth would have on his two sons, Kenneth, 24 and Wilfred 20.

John M. Fulton, head of the Mackay School of Mines at the University of Nevada, who inspected the mine, situated 35 miles north of Jungo on the fringe of the Black Rock Desert, was quoted as saying:

"I have never seen anything so rich. It is truly remarkable. All evidence points to the probability it will be a big producer for many years, although it is impossible, of course, to say as to the permanency of the deposit."

The Chronicle said R. W. Hanna, San Francisco Oil Company executive, who made the trip to the mine with Hoover, purchased six near-by claims. The newspaper said Hoover reportedly was interested in this deal.

Chicago Wholesale Trade Again Leads Business Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Wholesale trade again led business activity in Chicago during the past week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Out-of-town buyer attendance at the closing days of the autumn and winter trade exhibits was the factor that carried local turnover far ahead of the same period a year ago. As during the previous week, women's apparel, house furnishings, toys and giftwares were leaders in consumer demands.

Retail and mail order houses also had a good week. While certain spots adversely affected by the drought curtailed buying, the total trade for the week was far ahead of last year.

Steel and other industrial production held to previous marks. The let-down in farm implement fabrication was more than balanced by the improvement in electrical manufacturing and other durable goods industries.

Railroads and public utilities all reported figures ahead of the same week in 1935. Real estate transactions, automobile sales and other important indices were also up over a year ago.

Windfall Tax Cases Granted Extensions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announces that extension of time for the payment of the "windfall tax" imposed as a result of the Supreme Court's invalidation of the AAA processing taxes would be granted only upon a showing that payment would result in a "substantial financial loss."

At the same time, it delegated to the various collectors of internal revenue authority to grant extensions of time for filing of returns required, it said, of every person or firm who received reimbursement of processing taxes paid or upon whom such a tax was levied but not paid.

These rulings were included in regulations covering the administration of that section of the new revenue act relating to the windfall tax.

Building in Los Angeles Is the Best Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—July building in this city and its annexes was the best since 1930, reports J. J. Backus, city superintendent of building.

For the month just passed, 2715 permits grossed $6,030,618, while the July of 1930 numbered 2748 permits for $5,841,626. July last year totaled 1782 permits aggregating $2,848,434.

Wheat Mart Hit By Profit-Taking Sales Past Week

Weekly Wheat Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The news developments of the week in regard to wheat were construed as bullish, but they had less effect than for some time, the market still struggling to digest heavy profit-taking sales which have been made the past week or two. Temporarily at least this technical condition outweighs bullish features which have been pretty well known and to some extent discounted. At all events, while buying on recessions was of fair proportions, there was not much inclination to follow the advances.

All the leading world markets suffered recessions of from 8 to 10 cents from the recent tops, the low spots being made early this week. From the low levels there was a moderate recovery.

Canadian Figures Bullish

Canadian estimates were bullish both on the new crop and on the amount of the carry, the latter being placed at 109,000,000 bushels, while the crop condition of 45 on the acreage given of 24,160,000 acres was construed to indicate a yield of about 182,000,000 bushels spring wheat, which make a total of all wheat of not more than 200,000,000 bushels. On the basis of these figures, the surplus for export will be the smallest in many years.

One thing that is making the Canadian figures ineffective in a bullish way in the market is that the crop has matured unusually early, with harvest in full swing and deliveries at country points increasing rapidly. Naturally this means heavy hedging pressure, and while foreign consumers undoubtedly will need all the surplus wheat Canada has, buyers abroad are not rushing the market while the hedging is known to be heavy. This consequently tends to make for a two-sided market.

Wet weather in Europe has been a help in steadying prices, as current estimates of the crop abroad outside of Russia are being lowered still more as a result of the bad weather, which also will be apt to affect the quality adversely. The European crop, according to some estimates, will be 100,000,000 bushels less than last year. This is a serious situation this year, as other grain supplies are light.

Drought Affects Corn

Corn has suffered drastically from the heat and drought, the August estimate being for a yeld of only 1,439,000,000 bushels. This compared with 2,292,000,000 bushels in 1935. The crop moreover, has lost more ground since the first of the month only a comparatively small area having had good rains, while west of the Missouri and southwest there has been another period of terrific heat which has eliminated any hope of recovery in that quarter.

Remarkably high prices prevail for cash corn, but in spite of the high price levels the shipping demand has been active, liberal sales having been made. No. 2 white corn at Chicago sold at $1.26, which is above the price for most grades of wheat.

Country sales of corn are moderate, and there is a distinct holding tendency in some sections while in others farm supplies of old corn are now small.

Retail Advertising Shows an Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A total of 27,229,882 more lines of retail advertising were placed in the newspapers of 68 major cities during the 32-week period from January 1 to August 8, 1936, than were placed in the same cities during the corresponding period of 1935, Advertising Age reports.

During that period 524,363,762 lines were placed, compared with 497,133,880 lines last year, the increase amounting to 5.5 per cent.

This was the 24th consecutive week during which 1936 advertising exceeded that placed during 1935, Advertising Age reports.

West Australian Sheep Census for 1935 Reported

PERTH, W. Aust.—A statement has been issued by the secretary of the West Australian branch of the Wool Selling Brokers of Australia detailing the census of sheep in the several states of the Commonwealth. The total is 112,984,264, made up in the several states as follows:

New South Wales	56,219,343
Victoria	18,327,491
Queensland	17,743,074
Western Australia	10,931,000
So Australia and No. Territory	7,723,356
Tasmania	2,040,000

These figures are at the end of December last year.

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EATON & HOWARD MANAGEMENT FUND A-1
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XIth Olympiad Ends in Blaze of Glory With the Next Scene Due at Tokyo in 1940

Astounding Climax To Olympic Games

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (AP)—The XIth Olympiad ended, the flame blazing day and night in the big stadium for 16 days doused, there remained today only the problem of getting a few hundred thousand pageantry-shocked Germans to return to their homes and places of business.

The world has not seen—nor is likely to see again until 1940 at Tokyo—anything approaching the fanatical attendance at the Nazi Olympics.

In the dazed minds of American observers it always will overshadow even the smashing victories their lads hung up in track and field, swimming and eight-oared rowing.

Flame Quenched

The most astounding exhibition of all was saved for yesterday's closing ceremony when Chancellor Hitler attended the official quenching of the flame. The mammoth concrete stadium was filled to the last foot of standing room by 110,000 of the faithful.

Outside the stadium for six miles into the heart of Berlin every foot of the route was lined with Black Shirts and Brown Shirts. Back of them was the crowd, three or four deep all the way, waiting for a glimpse of Hitler.

No one will ever know which pulled more of the estimated 4,000,000 spectators through the Olympic gates—Hitler or the athletes.

At any rate, the severest opponents of holding the games in Germany were forced to admit that Hitler and his countrymen had done their best.

The Germans were proud they had won more gold, silver and bronze medals than even the United States yet the whole thing might have tasted a little flat to them if they had not been treated to a good fite and drum corps now and then.

The American athletes liked their living quarters, food, training accommodations and the stadium track. The rowers liked the treats they received at Grunau. The girls were pleased with their quarters.

Record Attendance

The record-smashing nature of attendance was shown in the cold figures which revealed an aggregate of 4,500,000 tickets sold to all events. Gate receipts totaled 7,500,000 marks, about $3,000,000.

Total operating costs incurred by the German organizing committee were placed at $6,500,000. This was entirely apart from the cost of building the elaborate Olympic plant, about $20,000,000.

More than 1,000,000 persons visited Berlin during the two weeks of the games, about 150,000 of them foreigners.

Despite the absence of any official method of determining the all-around Olympic championship nation, Germany could lay claim to the unofficial title. The Germans outscored the United States and everybody else under any system of scoring.

Nevertheless, the United States gained its main objectives. Led by Jesse Owens, the flash Negro star, now suspended for taking a "run out" on a scheduled competitive tour of Sweden and Norway, the American track and field forces swept to their most spectacular series of triumphs since 1912, regained the men's swimming crown from Japan and retained the eight-oared rowing title through the might and power of the University of Washington's Huskies.

Owens the Standout

All told, the United States carried off team honors in six events to eight for Germany. The women's swimming team just managed to nose out Holland's great squad led by Rita Mastenbroek; the basketball team won the first Olympic court tournament; the catch-as-catch-can wrestlers retained the honors they had won at Los Angeles. And three United States Army officers won the modern pentathlon team crown for the first time in history.

On the other hand, the boxing team failed to snare a single championship as team honors went to Germany along with women's track and field, rowing and yachting, all of which the United States had won in 1932.

Owens, winning the two dashes and the broad jump and serving on the winning sprint relay team, unquestionably was the outstanding individual star of the games but he shared the spotlight in the track and field picture with such other aces as New Zealand's Jack Lovelock, the great decathon star, Glenn Morris, Finland's distance runners and Germany's weight men.

Entries Closing This Week For Tennis Titles

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Entries close this week for the national tennis championships — doubles and singles, men's and women's — and already there are indications of record fields in all events.

Despite the withdrawal of the German team because of the illness of Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, a strong foreign list, representing England and France, already is assured and the entries of most of America's leading players have been received. Officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association admit one of their main difficulties is liable to be that of restricting the size of the fields.

The entry list for the national doubles tournaments at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 24-29, is due to close Wednesday while the entries for the men's and women's singles championships and the veterans championships at Forest Hills Sept. 3-12, close Thursday.

Scholastic Competition

The national interscholastic singles and doubles will be revived at Forest Hills as part of the championship program with entries limited to a selected list who have qualified by performances in lesser events.

The men's singles group is headed by England's Fred Perry who has returned to show the spectators he can play better than he did last year when an injury cut short his progress. Rated as the world's No. 1 player, Perry is the outstanding favorite. He will not compete in the doubles championships, however, as he is slated for an exhibition tour before the singles event.

France is sending four players, Jacques Brugnon, Bernard Destremeau, Pierre Pelizza and Yvon Petra. Against them will be arrayed most of the American leaders except Wilmer Allison, the 1935 champion, who has retired from singles competition. The list already includes Don Budge, Bryan Grant, Gene Mako, Gregory Mangin, Robert Riggs, Gil Hall, Walter Senior, Robert Underwood and other well-known players.

Kay Stammers Coming

Kay Stammers, England's No. 1 woman star, is the leading foreign entrant in the women's singles, in which she will encounter strong opposition headed by the Californians, Helen Jacobs, the defending champion, Alice Marble, Gracyn Wheeler, Dorothy Bundy and Jane Stanton. Miss Stammers is expected to pair with Miss Marble in the women's doubles championship in which Miss Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan will defend their title.

The list for the men's doubles already includes Budge and Mako, the Davis Cup duo; Mangin and Frankie Parker, Henry Culley and Joe Hunt and other strong combinations.

Grant Is Victor In Newport Tennis

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—Bryan Grant of Atlanta, seeded second in the 20th annual Newport Casino tennis tournaments, today oponed his campaign on those historic courts by defeating Casper Nannes, experienced Brooklyn player, 6—3, 6—3, in a first-round match.

Johnny Van Ryn of Philadelphia, seeded seventh on the domestic list of eight, gained a second-round bracket by eliminating Louis Hobbs of Newport, 6—1, 6—1. John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, ranked just above the national doubles titlist, drew a bye and then gained the third round by defeating Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	68	44	.607
New York	66	46	.589
Chicago	65	46	.586
Pittsburgh	57	55	.509
Cincinnati	55	57	.491
Boston	51	60	.459
Brooklyn	43	66	.405
Philadelphia	39	72	.351

Results Aug. 15

Brooklyn 6, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 4.
New York 4, Philadelphia 1.

Results Aug. 16

St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 4.
Brooklyn 5, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 2, Boston 2. (Tie.)
New York 6, Philadelphia 3.

Chicago Wins Fifth Diamond Title

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Chicago won its fifth International Typographical Union baseball championship by routing Boston, 16 to 5, in the final game of the printers' twenty-sixth annual tournament Saturday. The Chicagoans took command in the first inning, scoring six runs, and from that point on it was just a question of how long the game would last as Chicago batsmen kept hammering the offerings of two Boston twirlers. Joe Kuchar, Chicago southpaw, went the route and allowed nine hits. His mates collected 20 safeties. Five Chicago players each had three hits. Chicago did not drop a game during the tourney, winning five starts.

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CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
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Lunches Put Up to Take Out
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LUNCH or FEAST Nardini's ALWAYS OPEN
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NEWPORT, R. I.

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WRIGLEY'S
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Amusements

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WAIT UNTIL WE PLAY FOR "KEEPS"
PERRY MAY DROP AN UNIMPORTANT MATCH NOW AND THEN BUT WHEN THE DAVIS CUP MATCHES ROLL AROUND HE'S JUST ABOUT UNBEATABLE !!
PERRY IS HERE SEEKING THE NATIONAL SINGLES CROWN
FRED PERRY OF ENGLAND
JACK LOVELOCK WAS BEATEN ALL SPRING BY STAN WOODERSON BUT HE WAS RIGHT FOR THE OLYMPIC 1,500 METERS
JESSE OWENS WAS AT HIS PEAK WHEN THE CHIPS WERE DOWN IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES.
PAP'

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A. A. U. Suspends Owens; Coach 'Opens Up'

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The suspension of Jessie Owens brought from his Ohio State coach today the charge that the Amateur Athletic Union is shipping Olympic athletes around in barnstorming tours prompted by "greed" in a drive for money.

"Down with Owens, the A. A. U. says, because he refuses to help them swell their coffers," exclaimed Larry Snyder, coach of the four-medal Olympic star.

"There was no need for this suspension except to save the face of the A. A. U. Instead, its face will have to be entirely rebuilt."

The brown Buckeye Bullet was the latest target of the union's keen-edged ax since Eleanor Holm Jarrett was dropped from the Olympic swimming team and subsequently barred from European amateur competition.

Crack Down on Owens

The A. A. U., through President Avery Brundage and Secretary Dan Ferris, cracked down on Owens when they learned he had jumped a scheduled tour of Scandinavian countries.

Jesse himself did not appear particulary worried about the whole affair as he started sight-seeing before sailing Wednesday in the Queen Mary.

The Negro whirlwind hasn't made up his mind about commercial offers cabled to him since he outran and outjumped the field at Berlin.

But he's sure of one thing.

"Whether I'm an amateur of not," he said, "it's a cinch I never will run for the A. A. U. again."

For the present, Eddie Cantor's offer of $40,000 for a series of personal appearances seems to be the best Owens has received. Jesse cabled the comedian for more details.

Snyder said he was not the only person with a bone to pick with the A. A. U.

Boys Fed Up

"There's not one boy on the team—or maybe there's one—nor one underling manager who isn't fed up with the entire procedure," the coach said. "The A. A. U.'s the buck-passingest outfit in the world.

"The colleges provide 90 per cent of the athletes and the politicians run the show. The boys merely are cattle being shipped about. Such things wouldn't occur and couldn't occur if greed on the part of the A. A. U. were more easily satiated."

Snyder said Dan Ferris told him the barnstorming tours were necessary because the Olympic committee was "in the red."

"You wouldn't ask the poorest show troupe to work the way these boys worked immediately after the Games—all without a cent of spending money with which to brighten an otherwise drab picture," the coach added.

Sent to Cologne

Snyder said Owens was sent to Cologne posthaste and matched with Ralph Metcalfe in a 100-meter dash right after the Olympic track and field program was completed.

The next day, he asserted, Jesse was sent to Praha by plane "without a single mark in his pocket to pay for his lunch."

At Essen, the coach said, Glenn Cunningham and the other athletes were "so dead tired they could scarcely drag themselves around.

"Owens, the big drawing card, was assigned to go to Sweden," Snyder continued. "When it became imperative in his own best interests to return to America at once, the A. A. U. disqualified him from further their amateur competition."

(Ferris, in Berlin, said:

"We had no alternative under the circumstances but to disbar Owens. It's an open case of violating an agreement.")

U. S. Yachtsmen Finish First and Fifth in Race

KIEL, Ger., Aug. 17 (AP)—Sailing the course on which the Kaiser once competed, American yachtsmen yesterday finished first and fifth in the opening race of the six-meter class launching International Kiel Week.

Indian Scout held a lead from the beginning and outraced 17 boats representing 13 nations, finishing about 140 ft. ahead of the German yacht, Irmi, on the triangular course. The American craft Virgi was fifth.

Both American yachts are entered for the trophy which Reichsführer Adolf Hitler has donated to revive the splendor of imperial pre-war yachting. The trophy will be decided by a series of six races, the first of which will be sailed today. The winner of yesterday's race does not count in the trophy scoring system.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	74	38	.661
Cleveland	64	51	.557
Detroit	62	52	.544
Chicago	59	56	.513
Washington	57	56	.504
Boston	58	57	.504
St. Louis	42	71	.372
Philadelphia	39	74	.345

Results Aug. 15

Detroit 10, Chicago 3.
Detroit 3, Chicago 1.
Washington 11, Boston 5.
New York 16, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 0.

Results Aug. 16

New York 10, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 2, New York 1.
Washington 7, Boston 6.
Washington 3, Boston 2.
Detroit 6, Chicago 4.
Detroit 8, Chicago 6.
St. Louis 9, Cleveland 2.

German Handballers Win

AUGSBERG, Ga., Aug. 17 (AP)—A representative team of German field handball stars defeated the United States, yesterday, 16-1.

How the Nations Placed in Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (AP)—The unofficial team placings in each of the 23 sports of the XIth Olympic games:

First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
Track (Men)					
U. S.	Finland	Germany	Japan	Britain	Canada
Track (Women)					
Germany	U. S.	Italy	Poland	Britain Hungary	
Swimming (Men)					
U. S.	Japan	Germany	Hungary	France	Britain
Swimming (Women)					
U. S.	Holland	Germany	Japan	Denmark	Argentina
Rowing					
Germany	Britain	U. S. Switz.		Italy	France
Boxing					
Germany	Argentina	France	Hungary	Italy	Finland
Wrestling (Free)					
U. S.	Hungary	Sweden	Finland	Estonia	Germany
Wrestling (Graeco)					
Sweden	Finland	Estonia	Germany Hungary		Turkey
Basketball					
U. S.	Canada	Mexico	Poland	Philippines	Uruguay
Weight Lifting					
Egypt Germany		U. S.	Austria	France	Czecho.
Modern Pentathlon					
U. S.	Germany	Sweden	Hungary	Italy	Finland
Polo (Pony)					
Argentina	Britain	Mexico	Hungary	Germany	
Shooting					
Germany	Sweden	Norway	France	Hungary	Poland
Cycling					
France	Germany	Holland	Italy	Switz.	Britain
Canoeing					
Austria	Germany	Czecho.	Canada	Sweden	Holland
Yachting					
Germany	Britain	Holland	Italy Sweden		Norway
Gymnastics					
Germany	Switz.	Czecho.	Finland Hungary Yugoslavia		
Handball					
Germany	Austria	Holland	Hungary		
Field Hockey					
India	Germany	Holland	France		
Water Polo					
Hungary	Germany	Belgium	France	Holland	Austria
Soccer					
Italy	Austria	Norway	Poland		
Fencing					
Italy	Hungary	Germany	France	Austria	Belgium
Equestrian					
Germany	U. S.	France	Sweden	Poland Holland Roumania	

Recapitulation by Points on 10-5-4-3-2-1 Basis

Germany 134, United States 77½, Hungary 44, Italy 35½, France 35, Sweden 30½, Austria 26, Holland 24, Great Britain 20½, Finland 17, Argentina 16, Japan 11, Poland 11, Switzerland 10½, India 10, Canada 9, Czechoslovakia 9, Norway 9, Mexico 8, Egypt 7½, Estonia 6, Belgium 5, Denmark 2, Philippines 2, Yugoslavia 2, Uruguay 1, Turkey 1, Roumania 1.

Only five nations competed in pony polo. Only first four places determined in handball, field hockey and soccer.

Coast Stars Serve Notice of 'Beware' In Eastern Tennis

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 17—The fulfillment of the prophecy now freely made in many quarters, that in a few years the international lawn tennis teams of the United States, both Davis and Wightman Cup, will be exclusively composed of Californians, came apparently nearer as the result of the semifinal and final matches in the eastern grass court championships at the Westchester Country Club over the week end.

Three young Californians were largely responsible for this advance. Of the men, Robert L. Riggs of Los Angeles, who has a high reputation in his native section, but has never been farther east than Culver before this season, promoted his own chances and those of his native state once more, as he has on several occasions. This time it was at the expense of the leading figures of international play, when he defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, in the semifinal round, so thoroughly that the internationalist was almost helpless before the clever play of the 18-year-old player, with his short drop shots mingled with well-placed lobs, and his always effective service. The score was 6—3, 1—6, 8—6, 6—1. Grant was trying his best, but only in the second set was he able to make any headway against the cleverness of Riggs. Then Riggs went on to tackle J. Donald Budge, his fellow Californian in the final, and fought him practically on even terms, except when Budge put on his greatest pressure, and literally forced the younger player on the defensive with power strokes. At that Riggs won the first set, and tied at four all in the third, only to be hammered into submission, 6—8, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3, as Frederick J. Perry and Wilmer Allison watched the pair who may be their successors with watchful eyes from the press box.

Even greater glory goes to a pair of girls, hitherto disregarded as Wightman Cup possibilities, as Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, and Dorothy Workman, also making their first eastern appearances this season, swept to final victory in the ladies' doubles over such teams as Dorothy Andrus and Madame Henrotin, the Seabright winners, and finally over the Wightman Cup pair, Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock. The score in the latter match was 6—2, 10—12, 6—2, and only a streak of wildness on service by Miss Bundy prevented a straight set victory as they were leading at 5—4 and 30 all, on her service in the second set, only to lose the next four points. Miss Workman was especially effective on service, not losing a service game.

Uniform Methods To Guide Scribes In Grid Figures

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—College press agents, loyal fellows who alibi and groan louder than coaches when their proud athletic teams ride the toboggan, at last have agreed to agree on football statistics.

After years of furious debate which left thousands of fans arguing and scratching their heads over the meaning of yardage, the publicity men have adopted a standard system of keeping football statistics that should mean much to the game.

Here are some of the recommendations for statistics that have been approved by 360 universities and colleges:

All runs, punts, passes, etc., will be measured from the line of scrimmage to the point where the ball is declared dead.

Field goals will be measured from the line of scrimmage to the goal posts (10 yards behind the goal line), the actual distance necessarily covered by the kick.

First downs by penalty will be recorded only when the first down is made as a direct result of a penalty, without any play intervening between the penalty and first down.

Passes completed by interference shall be designated as individual penalties and the yardage as gained and lost on penalties.

Blocked punts will be recorded with a naught in the punting chart, and yards lost in that manner will not be substracted, since it is believed that the kicker's average might otherwise be unfairly lowered. It is explained that it is not always the kicker's fault that a punt of his is blocked.

In the case of partially blocked punts, the distance gained on the punt will be recorded in favor of the kicker.

On touchdown plays, although yardage gained may be sufficient for one or more first downs, no first down will be given.

Joe Petritz, sports publicity director of Notre Dame, with the aid of Edmond Bartlett, Notre Dame football statistician, made the foregoing recommendations for clearer scoring and they were accepted by the American College Publicity Association.

Marshall Wins Automobile Race

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP)—John Marshall of Boston won the 75-mile automobile race through the streets of this village Saturday as a climax to the centennial celebration. Eight thousand people witnessed the race, a handicap event. Thomas Dewart, of New York City, son of William T. Dewart, publisher of the New York Sun, took second place and Robert Heller, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, was third. The winner had a handicap of 13 laps at the start. Dewart had nine laps and Heller two. The best individual time for the race was made by John Reuter of Boston.

Kear Wins Archery Crown

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP)—Carl Kear of Bridgeport captured the Connecticut state and open men's archery crown and Mrs. E. B.Miller of Bristol annexed the women's state and open titles during the annual competition Saturday at Connecticut State College's campus. Kear hit the tarket 202 times for a total score of 1148 while Mrs. Miller found the mark 156 times for a total score of 352. The state and open junior titles were captured by Richard Guyer Jr. of Storrs with 140 hits for 700 points.

Giants Replace the Cubs In Second as Cards Lead

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Climaxing a drive that began a month ago, the Giants took over the runner-up position in the National League pennant race yesterday by defeating the Phillies, 6 to 3, for their twenty-sixth victory in the last 31 starts. It gave the New Yorkers a clean sweep of the four-game series.

Just four weeks ago today the Giants were in fourth place, making a determined struggle to keep from dropping into the second division. The Cardinals, Cubs and Pirates stood above them in the standing. There was talk of a general shake-up on the New York club.

But during those four weeks the Giants have changed from a second division possibility into a flag contender and all chances of a shake-up have disappeared, for the present at least. The team now stands closest to the leading Cardinals, only two games away from the coveted top rung of the ladder. On the crest of a six-game winning streak the Terrymen are favorites as the final month of the season approaches.

Cards Still Lead

The Cardinals, although in the lead, still lack the polished pitching of a pennant winner. The Cubs, on paper, look just as powerful as ever, but at the moment their pitching is decidedly unsteady. They lost three games in a row to the Cincinnati Reds over the week end and dropped into third place. At the same time, the Giants are getting great pitching from Hubbell, Gabler, Castleman, Smith, Fitzsimmons and Schumacher.

The rise of the Giants has revived talk of another 5-cent World Series. The Yankees have the American League flag about clinched. There hasn't been an all-New York classic since 1923, when the Yankees bert the Giants, four games to one.

The Giants led the major leagues during the past seven days, winning six out of seven games. Their defensive record was also the best in either circuit, opponents scoring only 18 runs against Terry's sensational hurling staff. The Giants themselves piled up 67 base hits and 34 runs.

The Cardinals won four out of six by a fair combination of hitting and pitching. Their ace pitcher, Dizzy Dean, registered his twentieth triumph of the season yesterday before 35,000 in Pittsburgh, holding the Pirates to four scattered hits in the second half of a doubleheader.

Cubs Lost Five

The Cubs, although they produced 78 hits during the week, lost five of their seven engagements because of faulty mound work. Thirty-five opposing runs were piled up while the Bruins scored only 30 themselves.

The lowly Phillies are setting up a record all their own. They dropped their fourteenth straight contest yesterday. Their last triumph came on Aug. 1 when Claude Passeau beat the Cardinals, 11 to 3, on six hits. Since that day the Phils have lost two to the Cards, two to Brooklyn, seven to the Giants, and three to the Bees.

In the American League, the Yankees showed definite signs of a slump during the early part of the week, but managed to win two out of three over Saturday and Sunday to silence any rumors that they are due for a decline. For the seven days, their record was three won and four lost. It was the first time in weeks they fell below the .500 mark. Ineffective pitching was responsible.

Honors for the past week went to Washington and Detroit, both of whom won five out of seven. As a result of their success, the Senators are now in fifth place and the Tigers in third. In order to determine Washington's climb, however, the percentage must be carried to the fourth figure. Then the Capitol City club holds a slight edge over the Red Sox.

Perspiring Players Jump in the River

By the Associated Press

Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 17

TWO perspiring baseball teams assembled for their advertised game. They looked at the thermometer, which stood at 98, and looked longingly at the Merrimack River.

The game was canceled; they went swimming.

Week-End Sports

Berlin—Jesse Owens suspended by A. A. U. for failure to join "barnstorming" team for scheduled trip to Sweden.

Berlin—United States won unofficial team titles in Olympic men's and women's swimming as Marshal Wayne and Elbert Root took first and second in men's platform dive; Germany captured Olympic all-around honors, winding up games with clean sweep in equestrian events; Jackie Wilson, Cleveland bantamweight boxer, beaten in final by Sergo of Italy.

London—Three world relay records broken as United States defeated British Empire 11—3 in track and field meet; U. S. teams ran two miles in 7:35.8 and four miles in 17:17.2; British quartet set mile record of 3:10.6.

New York—George Varoff pole vaulted 14t. 4¼in. in World Labor athletic carnival; Perrin Walker won both sprints; Pete Zaremba and Lou Gregory other double winners, as Charles Beetham took 880 and Johnny Mirriss high hurdles in slow times.

Rye, N. Y.—Don Budge defeated Bobby Riggs, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3, to win eastern grass courts men's tennis title; Mme. Sylvia Henrotin took women's title with 5—7, 6—2, 6—2 victory over Helen Pedersen; Dorothy Workman and Dorothy Bundy upset Carolyn Babcock and Mrs. John Van Ryn in women's doubles final.

Schenectady, N Y.—Jean Bauer, Providence, won New York State women's golf championship, beating Betsy McLeod, Buffalo 3 and 2 in 36 hole final.

Harbor Springs, Mich.—Ernie Sutter routed Julius Heldman, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3, in final of western tennis championships; paired with Ramsey Potts in doubles to beat Heldman and Jack Harris, 6—0, 6—2, 7—5; Catherine Wolf retained women's title, beating Elizabeth Kesting, 6—4, 6—4.

Philadelphia—Lou Gehrig belted 37th and 38th homers against Athletics.

Chestertown, Md.—George Ward broke world speedboat record for Class E runabouts with 48.493 m. p. h. in five-mile heat of Chester River regatta.

Franklin Defeats Kansas City

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 17 (AP)—Franklin (Mass.) defeated Kansas City (Mo.) Mohawks 16 to 11 yesterday in the national semipro baseball tournament here. Franklin garnered 15 hits and made four errors. Kansas City made 11 hits and nine errors. Luccine and Hefferman were the Franklin battery

Jean Bauer Captures Golf Title

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 17 (AP)—Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., won the 1936 New York State women's golf championship here Saturday, defeating Betsy MacLeod of Bugalo Country Club, 4 and 1, in the 36-hole final match.

Helen Jacobs Makes Her First U. S. Start

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 17 (AP)—Helen Jacobs, national and Wimbledon titlist, prepared today for her first American start of the tennis season at the twelfth annual Essex County Club invitation tourney here.

Miss Jacobs, seeded No. 1, drew a bye for today's first round. She will meet Eleanor Dawson of Berkeley, Calif., in her first match.

Immediately following Miss Jacobs on the seeded list was Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, runner-up to Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, now a professional, here last year.

Others seeded were Alice Marble of San Francisco, now in the midst of a comeback campaign since she collapsed in 1934; Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles; Mary Greef Harris of Kansas City; Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif.; Dorothy Andrus of New York, and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of Paris, only foreign entry seeded.

Three other foreigners were among the 56 contestants. They were Dawn Oliver and Patricia Owen of England, and Jean Burrill of Toronto, Ont.

Miss Andrus and Mme. Henrotin, also, drew first round byes.

Eleven Million Cheap Federal Homes Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

vate capital must be depended upon to house most of the population, some form of subsidy must be set up to aid in decently housing the lower income groups.

Urging a long-term decentralized housing program, they declared, "Any Administration, without previous experience, that attempts to spend $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 for a housing program in a space of two years, over a country with as widely varying conditions as the United States, is bound to make errors. The housing program, like our public highways program, should be made not for one Administration or for a space of two or three years, but should be set up as a continuing policy of the Government.

Favor Federal Grants

"The ideal system should be somewhat similar to that under which federal aid is extended in the highway system, to wit, a grant from the Federal Government providing proportionate grants are made by the states and the municipality."

The committee was unanimous in insisting that if public housing in Chicago is to attain its object, rentals must be brought down to a basis of not over $6 per room per month, including heat, water and light. It recommended that the PWA provide more demonstration projects "embodying minimum housing essentials without amenities which would increase the rental."

"Even if prosperity should lift workers' incomes to the 1929 level, one third of all American families would still be out of the running as profitable customers of the building industry," the A. F. of L.'s statement said.

Private Building Limited

"This means," it continued, "that private industry can provide only 880,000 of the 1,320,000 new homes needed each year. Are the other 440,000 families to live in slums, or shall the Government make decent homes possible for them? The Congress just ended considered legislation to provide government assistance for low-cost housing; it must be reconsidered and made law in the next Congress."

According to the Republicans, wading pools, tennis courts, electric kitchens and modern garages with expensive overhead doors have run up the cost of the Atlanta project, making it impossible to serve the low-income people who most need improved housing.

They estimated that PWA has spent $59,520 in landscaping alone.

"Apartments," they said, "are completely equipped with made-ping-ins, modern kitchen equipment, garbage chutes, incinerators, electric fans in laundries, with electric hot plates over which to dry the family washing. There are recessed porcelain bathtubs, porcelain-enameled sinks, and all bath fixtures are finished in chromium."

Films for African Natives Give Producer New Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAIROBI, East Africa—Production of motion picture films intended to help educate native Africans in agricultural methods and other matters has revealed diverse attitudes among primitive tribes of East Africa.

Mr. L. A. Notcutt, field director of the Bantu educational cinema experiments and his small staff, by a process of trial and error and careful observation of the results of their early films upon African audiences, have reached a point where their programs appear to give increasing satisfaction.

The experiment began nine months ago in Tanganyika. The African native proved to be a competent actor and a willing collaborator. The general plan has been to produce films which are definitely instructional, but which have a certain human interest. In addition, a number of short farces have been made.

Films Point Morals

One of the first films made dealt with the effects of soil erosion. Mr. Notcutt himself has called it a crude production, but, nevertheless, it aroused wide interest, and encouraged him to make a better soil erosion picture, telling the story of soil preservation graphically.

The general intention and aim within the bounds of limited financial resources, is to present a happy mixture of entertainment and instruction. In the soil erosion picture, this was achieved by making the hero ultimately comfortably off in worldly goods because he followed sound agricultural principles.

The element of humor has to be used very carefully. The African audience was found to be much less critical than a European one. The custard pie and whitewash type of humor often succeeds in arousing laughter at the intended points in the films, but this is not always the case. Mr. Notcutt has been unable to lay down any general principles in regard to the humor of the African. The African has his own particular jokes and the point in these is still elusive.

Tribal Politics

While politics do not enter into the making of these films, policy does. It is necessary to revise some of the plots for different tribes. As the films are educational also, it is absolutely necessary to point the moral, but this has to be done carefully, both to meet the requirements of the subject and the local politics of various tribes.

It was found that while some audiences missed the point in a well-planned conclusion, others did appreciate its neatness, particularly if it was something familiar to them in their daily life. The native story-teller, however, generally makes no attempt to round off his narrative in a workmanlike way, and merely rambles on, so that few natives are prepared for a story that attempts to catch up loose ends and make a point.

Other handicaps have been the absence of African literature, the very low standard of literacy, and the resulting absence of the critical faculty which a sophisticated audience applies to the art of the story-teller. The result is that Mr. Notcutt has had to work on in the hope of discovering the technique which is most suitable.

Tribes Differ

Economy has required very short films, particularly "talkies," and it has been necessary to stick to the disk sound method of recording because eight minutes appears to be about the average length of time that African actors can remember their lines.

Curious differences have emerged between audiences in Tanganyika, where the films were first made, and those in Kenya, where they were shown later. The films made in one territory were not successful when shown in another. The rural natives in Kenya were exceedingly practical in their interest, and were amazingly keen on anything in the nature of solid education. In this there was a striking difference between them and the natives of Tanganyika.

British Urge Quick Action For Neutrality in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment seized millions of dollars from church repositories.

Authorities said more than 200,000,000 pesetas (nominally $26,200,000) in currency, gold, jewels and negotiable securities were taken from a bank vault of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

A total of 500,000 pesetas in negotiable wealth was taken from nuns and priests attempting to flee the country, the Government said.

120 American Refugees Reported on U. S. Cruiser Going to French Port

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The American heavy cruiser Quincy was reported by the State Department to be en route today for Nice, France, carrying approximately 120 American refugees and several foreign nationals from the danger zone of the Spanish revolution.

This number included 37 additional Americans, among them 26 women and children, who left Madrid by train on the night of Aug. 15. They arrived safely at Alicante, on the east coast of Spain, where they were taken aboard the Quincy yesterday morning.

The other refugees aboard included about 70 Americans evacuated from Palma, in the Balearic Islands, and 12 from Ibiza.

The American embassy at Madrid reported that with the departure of the 37 Saturday night, 156 Americans still remained in the Spanish capital, of whom 49 were being given refuge in the embassy. Of the total, approximately 37 are Puerto Ricans and 36 Filipinos.

The latest information concerning the movements of the battleship Oklahoma was that she arrived at Malaga, on Spain's southern coast, Saturday afternoon. She apparently proceeded there from Gibraltar, where earlier the vessel had landed American refugees who embarked at Cadiz.

Rebel Cruiser Renews Bombardment of Irun; Loyalists Take Gijon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 17—The insurgents' attack on Irun was renewed today and this correspondent from the window can see shells from the rebel cruiser España, two miles out to sea, falling near the forts. The marksmanship is poor, however, which is just as well for the 150 civilian hostages who have been placed in the forts by the Loyalist defenders.

As a result of the rebel victory at Badajoz, it is claimed that direct communication is now possible through rebel territory from the French frontier through Pamplona, Burgos, Medina del Campo, Merida, Seville and Cadiz. It is believed, however, that a journey would be both slow and precarious, and there is reason to suppose that Government sympathizers have broken many bridges en route.

The Government on its side claims to be master of Catalonia, New Castile, Valencia, Murcia and Granada as well as Madrid.

As a set-off to the loss of Badajoz, the Government today claims to have won a complete victory at Gijon where the barracks and prison, the last strongholds of the insurgents, are reported to have been taken by assault.

The rebel commander is stated to have been summarily tried and executed, thus continuing the reports of ruthless slaughter indulged in by both sides "for the good of Spain." Fears are expressed for the hostages in San Sebastian should the Government forces be defeated there.

Casualties Exaggerated

Meanwhile, the casualties at Badajoz, though heavy, appear to have been somewhat exaggerated abroad. The latest figures available here give 600 Loyalists slain and 60 Legionnaires. At Elvas, near Badajoz, Portuguese troops are stated to have killed a number of Loyalists who had escaped across the frontier.

On the Estramadura front the Government has now lost Merida as well as Badajoz. Prospect of the rebels being able to join forces in the west has given rise to a report that the insurgent headquarters are being transferred forthwith from Burgos to Valladolid.

Spain's Untrained Militia Battles Against 80 P. C. Of Regular Armed Force

MADRID, Aug. 17 (By Courier to Hendaye, France)—An estimated 80 per cent of Spain's entire military strength of more than 235,000 men, it was reported today, is fighting against the Government's hastily recruited militia, 500,000 strong.

War Department statistics available here just prior to the revolt gave the army strength on the mainland as 117,350; in Morocco, 38,000, in regulars, legionnaires and natives. There were an additional 32,000 civil guards, 16,000 frontier guardsmen; 18,000 in the navy and 17,00 shock police.

These units comprised one of the strongest military forces in Spain's history.

With few exceptions, the Government's front lines now are occupied by raw recruits, undergoing training under fire.

Victory Near Saragossa Claimed by Rebel Junta

BURGOS, Spain., Aug. 17 (AP)—The rebel junta, rejoicing in a swift visit from Gen. Francisco Franco today announced an "important victory" in a battle with Government forces near Saragossa, in which 600 were reported killed and 150 prisoners taken.

General Franco, the rebel commander-in-chief, who has been operating at the south, arrived with three of his officers from Seville Sunday to confer with northern chieftains, and appeared on the streets unguarded.

The rebels announced that the Government forces defeated, 60 kilometers from Saragossa, made up the eighth column to attempt unsuccessfully a march from Barcelona to Saragossa.

Barcelona is held by the Government; Saragossa by the rebels.

Rebel bombers were reported especially active in the southern Province of Cordoba. Leaders said three planes "spread panic among the Marxists in one village."

Austria, Hungary Road Link Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The contract for a new international automobile road to connect Hungary and Austria has been signed, it has been officially announced here.

This road has long been planned and will presumably be of much profit to the two countries, both for trade and touring.

There is a stretch of 139 kilometers (89 miles) still to be built in Hungary, from Vezprem to the Hungarian border. It will be the continuation of the road already built from Budapest to Lake Balaton, and will join it to the new east-west highway which is under construction near Graz in Austria. When all is finished there will be a continuous fine road from Budapest to Graz, Klagenfurt and on into Italy.

Hitherto the trip from Hungary to Graz and on to the Austrian lakes has been very circuitous. With the new highway open, the city of Graz in Austria will be an easy three hours from Lake Balaton in Hungary or from the Wörther See in Austria.

The Straits Conference —And After

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy, can pass in and out by the routes indicated by the Turkish authorities.

As for warships, special conditions are imposed. Auxiliary vessels for the transport of combustibles can come and go. The riparian states can send out their battleships one by one escorted by two torpedo boats. They can also bring in submarines and send them out for repairs.

But apart from these exceptions, warships which wish to pass through the straits must give eight days' notice to the Turkish Government of their intentions. The total tonnage of all foreign naval forces passing through the straits must not exceed 15,000 tons—though Turkey may invite foreign warships of no matter what tonnage to pay courtesy visits to ports in the straits.

In the Black Sea the total tonnage of nonriparian states is limited to 30,000 tons. If, however, a Black Sea navy is increased, the total tonnage of nonriparian ships may also be increased to a maximum of 45,000 tons. No one nonriparian country can have more than two thirds of the global tonnage of foreign warships actually in the Black Sea. A special clause, however, permits the sending of naval forces, with the consent of the Turkish Government, into the Black Sea for "humanitarian" purposes to the extent of 8000 tons.

There was considerable discussion about Turkish neutrality, though it is difficult to see how Turkey could remain neutral in the event of a war in the Black Sea. Generally, in such a case, warships will be under the same restrictions as those enumerated in the preceding paragraphs.

But belligerent ships cannot go through the Straits except to lend assistance to the victim of aggression as determined by the League of Nations, or in virture of a pact of mutual assistance which engages Turkey. In these exceptional cases the tonnage is not limited. Moreover, belligerent warships, whether riparian or non-riparian, must be allowed to pass to their home ports.

If Turkey is belligerent it can use its discretion as to the passage of warships. If it believes itself menaced it can likewise use its discretion, but it must notify the League of Nations and the signatories of the convention. If the League of Nations by a two-thirds majority decides that the measures taken by Turkey are not justified, and if the majority of the contracting parties are of the same opinion, the Turkish Government must abandon the measures it has thought fit to take.

The International Commission of the Straits is abolished, but Turkey will make an annual report. Provision is made for the passage of air craft on routes indicated by Turkey. Such are the principal dispositions which give Turkey its full sovereignty in regions which have been the subject of contention for generations.

The essential point is the declaration of Turkish sovereignty. In reality, Turkey will have the last word, for experience has shown how difficult it is to force a passage through the Straits if they are fortified. Thus Turkey is in the enviable position of holding the keys of Eastern Europe and every country will endeavor to obtain its good graces. Whichever country is favored by Turkey may have an enormous advantage. Turkey gains immensely in that everybody has need of Turkish friendship.

New Anglo-Danish Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Further commercial contracts for a period of three years have again been arranged between Great Britain and Denmark. Under these Denmark is to deliver 62 per cent of imported bacon to Great Britain. The quota of butter and eggs will remain the same as in previous years. Denmark's pledge in return includes the buying of jute, saltpeter, salt and pergameneous paper for the packing of the imported bacon, and English coke and coal.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping. Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 2-20, Mass.

Christmas Cards. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment. Gift wrappings. Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples. White's Quaint Shop, 500 Westfield, Mass.

Extra money selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. De Luxe, Etching, Gift wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; personal Christmas Cards, Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. Z, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Well-located, completely furn. apartment, living room, enclosed porch, kitchen, bath; light, gas, parking. 41 Clark Rd. LON. 8691.

APARTMENTS TO LET

PHILADELPHIA PA.—Two rooms and bath, one room and bath; homelike, modern, all conveniences. 1707 Mt. Vernon St. Poplar 5461.

SIX-ROOM heated apartment for rent; with or without garage. Center Newton 0361—(Mass.).

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two adults desire housekeeping apartment, furnished or unfurnished; October 1st; 2 rooms, kitchen, bath. Write MISS V PLITNICK, 2610 Garfield St. N. W.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY TIME HOUSE

In the Catskill Mountains, supervised swimming pool; a delightful vacation spot; camp activities; small group; $10 weekly. Write MRS. SINCLAIR, Star Route, Box 807, Wurtsboro Hills, Wurtsboro, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE WOMAN to assist with nursing, some housework; Christian Scientist only. 46 Green St., Brookline, Mass., Long. 9825.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HOME meeting the individual need; permanent, temporary; loving care; reasonable. (Apt. 7-A) 362 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Ac. 4-7259.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA. "The Wayside House"—A home for those desiring rest, study or care by experienced nurses; terms on application. HYLDAH M. POTTINGER. 413 Vancouver St. Telephone E 5947

HOUSES TO LET

TORONTO, ONT.—Lower duplex, two bedrooms, hot water heating, lovely garden; $45 a month. HERBERT TITE, 234 McPherson.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment, local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

ORGANISTS WANTED

WANTED—Organist to play Reed organ in small Christian Science church on Staten Island. Write Box R 17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

PAYING GUESTS

VICTORIA, B. C.—Attractive home by the sea, peaceful garden, view of mountains, delicious meals. MRS. HAMERSLEY, 1989 Crescent Rd.

REAL ESTATE

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Colonial single, all improvements, elec. range, hot water heat with oil burner; convenient Bellevue Station, near Parkway; 6500 sq. ft. land; $5900. Owner, Box D-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, VA.—Dawson Tourist Home, 214 W. Freemason St., opp. church, comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; reasonable, convenient. Tel. 25186

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Newly renovated outside rooms; ideal for tourists; reasonable; parking. MRS. SLYE, 51 St. Stephen St. COM. 8953.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1338 Monroe St., N. W. First floor. Lady will share her five-room apartment with another. Ideal for practitioner. Quiet, comfortable. Adams 6118-J.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1357 Perry Pl., N. W. Double room, twin beds, near bath; quiet, comfortable; owner's home. Gentlemen. Adams 4027.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISER highly recommends man having gift for dealing with difficult boys; he would like to take charge of one or two who need understanding attention; he has had great success in this work, will go anywhere, is willing to travel. Write Box D-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED executive employed with large chain hotel organization desires connection reputable commercial enterprise; thoroughly experienced in present line; references exchanged. Write Box V-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SUMMER BOARD

ADULT CAMP
SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

August 27-September 10; private beach; golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages if desired; $15 week up; accommodations for small families; arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. Brewster, Massachusetts.

BRIDGEWAY INN

On Salmon River, Leesville, E. Hampton, Conn. A Modern Inn of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine; sport activities. Rates $22-$25. Booklet, W. C. Root, Owner.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TORONTO, ONT.—Teacher, first class, Ontario, experienced, desires position in school; tutoring; governess. R. VANDERVOORT, 1712 Metropolitan Bldg.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

PIGGLY WIGGLY

9 Stores to Serve You

A visit to your Piggly Wiggly will convince you it pays to shop with us.

Hudson's Bay Company

"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Finest Dairy Products

CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER

Phone M-5426 for Service

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 27763 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

See Daily Store News Announcement for August Clearance Sale

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670

Our August Coat Sale is your grand opportunity to buy your new Fall Coat.
Convenient Terms of course.

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER

FURS
and Expert Fur Work
The B. A. Mironoff Co.
Cliff Rock (Opposite P. O.)

VANCOUVER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Seymour 3828. Hours 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday

Look for Vancouver display advertising in the news section.

R. C. Purdy
VANCOUVER, B.C.
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries
575 GRANVILLE 2843 GRANVILLE
ALSO
DEVON CAFE
Breakfasts—Lunches—Dinners
Afternoon Teas
675 GRANVILLE SEY 1960
Opposite Hudson's Bay

FOR GIFTS of all kinds VISIT
THE PAGODA SHOP
558 GRANVILLE STREET
or
Mrs. Clark's Treasures
2932 GRANVILLE STREET
Direct Importers from 35 Countries
Oriental Goods a Specialty

GAS and OIL
Repairs — Washing
Marshall's Super Service Station
12th Avenue and Granville

STAR LAUNDRY
Fine linen and silks launderers and dry cleaners
Sey. 1424 1115 Richards St.

English Chamois Gloves
WILSON'S
575 GRANVILLE STREET
Gloves Hosiery Lingerie

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
BRASS SIGNS and BRONZE TABLETS
732 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.
High-Grade Men's and Ladies' Sports Wear—English Wool Sweaters and Hosiery
FRED HOLMES
2845 GRANVILLE STREET

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER
(Continued)

The Vancouver Stationers
PRINTING : STATIONERY
We carry a complete stock of office supplies.
549 HOMER STREET
Phone Sey. 8404

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

Saba Bros Ltd. Silk Specialists
Silks—Woollens
By the Yard
LINENS - LINGERIE - BLOUSES
HOSIERY - GLOVES
622-628 Granville Street

COAL and WOOD
Fresh Fir Sawdust, All Kinds Wood
Patrick Wood & Coal Co.
FAIR 322 FRASER 156

STAR CABS
Seymour 9151

Tod & Manning
574 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers
and
Diamond Importers
We guarantee satisfaction

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

CANDY SHOP
Welch's makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST VANCOUVER, B. C.

MAISON HENRI LTD.
Vancouver's Largest and Oldest Beauty Salon
550 Granville Street
Seymour 3631

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELLERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts Vancouver

IMPORTED WOOLLENS
The Exclusive
BABY WEAR SHOP
INFANTS TO 6 YEARS
Mail orders carefully filled.
800 ROBSON STREET SEY 3579

FURS
NEW YORK FUR Company Limited
Established in Vancouver Over a Quarter of a Century
797 WEST GEORGIA STREET

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

T. B. LEE LTD.
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
Buy Your Fall Coat During Our
JUBILEE SALE
405 Hastings Street West

VICTORIA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Phone: E 9812
Hours: 9 to 5 daily—Saturdays 9 to 1
Look for Victoria display advertising in the news section.

David Spencer
Limited
Victoria, B. C.
IMPORTERS of
BRITISH WOOLEN GOODS
IRISH LINENS
and FINE ENGLISH CHINA

Shop at Victoria's Exclusive
WOOL SHOP
A Large Stock of Imported
BRITISH YARNS
Needle Craft Shoppe
713 Yates Street

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA
(Continued)

. . . . SHOES *from*
CATHCART'S
WM. CATHCART CO., LTD.
1209 DOUGLAS ST. Phone G 6811

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE
A Coal is a Service with Growing Glory

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G7138 1402 Douglas St.

Est. 1885
English Footwear
James Maynards Ltd.
649 Yates Street Victoria, B. C.

Garden 8166
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
Launderers Dyers and Dry-Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

KELWAY'S CAFE LTD.
Victoria's Pioneer Cafe
and REAL PLACE OF INTEREST
1111 Douglas Street Phone E 2323

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

George Straith Ltd.
1117 Douglas Street
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1632

Always fresh fragrant flowers at
Ballantyne Bros. Ltd.
"The Floral & Wreath Shop"
Agents for
Crosland & James Bros. Seeds
Flowers by Wire Anytime, Anywhere
1211 Douglas St Victoria, B. C.

The
PLUME SHOP
Finest Yorkshire Tweeds, Angaline (Angora and Lambs' Wool), English and French Sportswear. Frocks and Millinery
747 Yates Street Empire 5621

BRITISH WOOLENS
for Men, Women and Children
Burberry Coats—Jaeger Wear
Importers Since 1862
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

World-Famous
ENGLISH - CHINA
CRYSTAL—OBJECTS OF ART
Moderate prices.
PERIOD ARTS LTD.
(Opposite Empress Hotel)
VICTORIA, B. C.

VISITORS from the U. S. A.
Save from 25% to 35% on Contax, Leica, Rolleiflex Cameras and Winsor and Newton Artists' Supplies
from
J. SOMMER & SONS LTD.
1012 GOVERNMENT STREET

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers · Stationers · Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

McMartin's Leather Goods
716 Yates Street Phone G 6613
English Handbags, Traveling Cases, Brush Sets, Billfolds, Indian Moccasins, etc

The Original
Rogers' Chocolates
The Exclusive Chocolate Shop
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
Phone G. 7021 913 Government St.
1119 Wharf Street Tel. G 7191-7192

DOWELL'S
Transfer and Storage Co. Ltd
Furniture and Piano Movers
PACKING CRATING STORAGE
Store Oil Delivery

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
The August Sale
of
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS
continues all this month. Watch the daily announcements for special values in every variety of Modern Home Requirements.

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Save 30% to 40%
Radio and Electrical Specialities
Sports, Auto and Paint Supplies
WENTWORTH RADIO STORES
Kitchener, Hamilton, St. Catharines

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
SEVEN STORES
Crosse & Blackwells
Lemon and Orange Cup—.25
We deliver anything anywhere

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
CLEANERS AND DYERS
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B 4615

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily

Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

Cairncross' the Chemists
As close to you as your phone
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
216 Dundas Street *St. Joseph Hospital
380 Hamilton Road *816 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road
GIFT CANDIES
Most Up to Date and Fancy Parceled
Fine picture developing a real specialty.

C. R. SUMNER & SONS
Limited
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
We have three repair artists
See if our store, stock and assistants don't appeal to you
192 Richmond St Met. 3819

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
New Summer Shoes Keep Arriving in the Modern Styles at Popular Prices
226 Dundas Street Met. 5238

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
Our Costly
NEW FRONT
will be ready for August Sales
228-230 Dundas St. Phone Met. 1173

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

Our Noted Chapel
has proven satisfactory for over 40 years
Geo. E. Logan & Sons
371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
437 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas ..... Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment, 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
'Western Ontario's Big Department Store'

OTTAWA

DEVLINS
The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Western Ontario
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Intosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

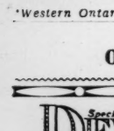
INSURANCE
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Limited Ottawa Q 500

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

PORT ARTHUR

G. F. Atkinson
Jeweler and Watchmaker
8 South Cumberland Street



Fine China
Spode and English Dinnerware
Diamonds Are Cheaper in Canada
Best Quality in Silverware, Watches, Local Stone Jewelry, Gift Shop

THE CANADIAN DEPARTMENT STORES LIMITED
PORT ARTHUR, CANADA
FOR Trapper Point Blankets, Imported Irish Linens, Minton, Aynsley, and Royal Doulton, English China Genuine Harris Tweed Coats, Imported English Woollens, Scotch Tartan Novelties.
We have a most complete stock of ENGLISH HIGH GRADE POCKET CUTLERY and also a complete assortment of ENGLISH FISHING TACKLE.
THE TOURTELLOT HARDWARE CO. LTD.
PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, CAN.

ONTARIO

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 8:00 to 1:00 daily. Telephone Hy. 7298 Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.

ECONOMIZE!
by sending your laundry work to us. We have a service to suit your Budget and requirements.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

A. J. Stone
Beauty Salon
Individual Coiffure Styling
PERMANENT WAVES FROM $5
1465 Yonge Street at St. Clair
HY 0404

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
503 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets
Toronto
It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

Geo. CRUM
Why not let me assist you with your
INSURANCE
Problems?
59 YONGE STREET AD. 6334

NuBone Corsets
Custom and Semi-Custom Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres and Combinettes
"The Only Woven Wire Stay in the World"
NuBone Corset Shop
84A Bloor St. W. RAn. 5601

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

J. A. CRAIG
Electrical Contractor
Jobbing — Repairs — Maintenance
Electrical Appliances of All Kinds
EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
850 BATHURST ST. Phone LA. 9077

CRUISE ROOFING CO.
Felt and Gravel Roofing
Built-up Roofing and Asphalt Shingling—Tinsmithing
95 Broadview Ave.
GL. 1867 — Res. GR. 0523

WINDSOR

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

BLANKETS
AT SPECIAL PRICES
Heather, Gray, White and Camp Blankets
ALL WOOL
$2.75—$7.75 EA.
THE C. H. **SMITH** COMPANY LIMITED

McCREERY'S Make It Easy to Save
USE YOUR CREDIT
DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY
Optical Service
W. H. McCREERY
Ouellette Avenue at 218

CANADA'S FINEST CLOTHES FOR DISCRIMINATING MEN
British Importations
Ed Laird
415 Ouellette Windsor, Ont.

THE DRESS SHOPPE
1206 Wyandotte St., E. Windsor
Popular Price Dresses and Hosiery
The Choice of the Discriminating Shopper

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

HIGHWAY NO. 3, ESSEX, ONTARIO
Moore's Department Store
ELENOR THISTLE, Prop.
Blankets for Camping Trip also Linen and China
ADVANCE SALE OF
FURS
Hundreds of fascinating 1937 styles at reduced prices. Broadtail Persian Lamb, Lapin and Caracul
L. P. LAZARE & CO.
14 Chatham Street East Phone 3-2418

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

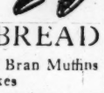
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Wilbank 3636

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West.
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c



MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes
Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan Ltd.

FUR COATS
Made to Measure and Ready Made
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA (Continued)

Eiler's
SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES
TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines; maximum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S W 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

ACCOUNTANTS

ACCOUNTS prepared and audited, books written up, income tax dealt with, systems of bookkeeping devised and clients advised. A. F. GOSLING, 19 Hartland way, Morden, Surrey.

AGENTS WANTED

SCULPTOR seeks agents to handle his products. Box W-397—BCM/CSM, London

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE LANCHESTER—Luxury cars, very low cost; all purposes; continental tours arranged; garaging and maintenance. A. G. & W. MORRIS, Park 1414-7106 51-53 Holland Pk., Mews, London, W 11

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GUEST HOUSE—Attractive quiet house close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches; comfortable rooms, good cooking; moderate terms. 79 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2. Bays. 3039.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
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LONDON

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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SOMETIMES the best gain is to lose. —HERBERT

Daily Features

FOR he must serve who fain would sway.—BYRON.

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

MONDAY brings the easier type of cryptogram — one for beginners to try out—and for experts to time themselves on. In this case, it is a quotation from Jeffries, submitted by a Bolton, Eng., reader.

MFUFQ, MFUFQ QFTS DPM-

SFMSFC XJSG BMZ DJQDKF

PE JCFBT, AVS BKXBZT AF

DFQSBJM SGBS B XJCFQ PMF

JT TSJKK OPTTJAKF

Letters are received almost daily from readers who have yet to try their first cryptogram. Well, if you are one of these, try solving the above, and you'll be surprised to find how easy it is after you get started. And for a start, note that single letter "B"—which might represent either A, I or O. Remember, each word in the English language contains at least one vowel, and that "E" is generally the most frequently repeated letter in ordinary reading matter. With these broad hints, you should find this extremely simple.

2. Letter Changing

AGAIN, on the letter-changing puzzles, there seems to be a bit of misunderstanding on the part of some readers as to just what are the requirements. Some have been able to make the changes in very few moves, but have transposed the letters in making the changes. The rules call for the changing of ONLY ONE letter at a time. This means that the other letters in the word must not be disturbed in any way when forming another word. Following these rules, try changing VERSE to PROSE in five moves, forming an acceptable word each time a letter is changed.

How Many Cubic Inches?

IF A round hole 5 inches in diameter is cut at right angles through a round stick five inches in diameter, how many cubic inches of wood will be removed?

4. Letter Juggling

TWO different 6-letter words may be formed from the six letters below. Can you so juggle or transpose the letters to form these words?

D H N O S U

5. Rebus

AN 8-letter word is represented below in this rebus by a Nantasket Beach, Mass., member of the National Puzzlers' League. The lines below give a clue:

S

I am a nobleman's wife, a lady of title.
Understanding that in solving this rebus is vital.

(Answers among advertisements)

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Land of Ham

IN THE book of Psalms there are several references to "the land of Ham"; and from these passages it can readily be deduced that this was simply another name for Egypt. For example, in Psalm 105:23 we read: "Israel also came into Egypt; and Jacob sojourned in the land of Ham"; while we are informed in verses 26 and 27 that it was in this same territory that Moses and Aaron wrought signs and wonders (cf. Ps. 106:21f.).

Ham, as an individual, was one of the three sons of Noah, and is supposed to have been the progenitor of various African peoples, which would seem to support the identification of the "land of Ham" with Egypt, the part of the African Continent best known to the early Israelites. The Hebrew word *Ham* comes from a root meaning "black."

Brevities

Punch: In a new Berlin play loudspeakers announce and describe the characters—but not, as in London from the row immediately behind one.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: About the only time the modern mother puts her foot down is when the traffic light turns green.

Detroit Free Press: Yet our worst critics are our best friends. Flatterers keep us satisfied, so we don't try to improve.

Summer Reveries

Monitor Camera Club From Harold A. Summers, Bristol, Eng.

A Refreshing Scene for Hot Weather

In Lighter Vein

Believer

Native: "George Washington threw a silver dollar across the Rappahannock while standing right on this spot."

Tourist: "I can easily believe that. They showed me where he pitched his camp across the Delaware when the British were after him—and it was a lot wider than this."—*Grit.*

—Smith's Weekly, Sydney

Conductor: "Your boy must pay full fare, but you can go for half if you like."

Vacation

The unemployed man called on a business acquaintance and said he was looking for a position.

"But you always refused jobs before," asserted his business friend. "Why do you want one now?"

"Well, I've been loafing steadily for two years," explained the man, "and now I need a vacation!"

Exorbitant

First Trustee: "But this ancient institution of learning will fail unless something is done."

Second Trustee: "True. But what can we do? We have already raised the tuition until it is almost 1 per cent of the fraternity fees."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Self-Interest

"Well, dear, I had my life insured today."

"That's just like you! Thinking of nobody but yourself!"—*Grit.*

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Starting

THE proper method to start an engine when the choke control is hand-operated on the dash is:

1. Advance throttle and turn on ignition switch.
2. Step on starter button.
3. Pull out choke.

By having the motor turning over with the starter before pulling out the choke, the chances of flooding the carburetor are almost entirely eliminated.—C. R. M., Los Angeles.

Passing a Truck at Night

WHEN traveling at night, I used to find it very difficult to pass huge trucks. Because of the noise the trucks make, the drivers, of course, might be excused for not hearing my horn.

If you blink the lights of your car four or five times in rapid succession, however, the driver of a truck will realize that someone behind him wishes to pass him, and he will move over to the right.—M. M. N., Houston, Texas.

Careful Which Salesmen You Turn Away!

EVERY day salesmen are given the gate who have in their bags answers to buyer's prayers.

A young author once asked a New York publisher to look over his manuscripts promptly, inasmuch as he was going home next day to England. The publisher told him, in so many words, to get in line and wait ten days, same's any other author. The young man said "Good morning," tossed his manuscripts into his bag, and left.

In that two minutes the publisher missed a fortune, for the writer was young Rudyard Kipling. — *Whitsitt Impressions.*

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Does Britain still exercise a veiled protectorate over Egypt?
2. How does the Anglo-Egyptian treaty dispose of the Suez Canal?
3. How many Americans are being aided by grants from the Social Security Board?
4. How does the Department of Agriculture estimate the American corn crop for 1936?
5. What prominent actress has just announced her retirement from the stage?
6. Why was Gen. Nicolas Rodriguez exiled from Mexico last week?
7. Whence did the American Indian come, according to Dr. Bennett, curator of the American Museum of Natural History?
8. Who is improving his golf by driving 3000 balls from a ship into the Adriatic?
9. What is the latest nation to join the ranks of those having women diplomats?
10. Is it true that United States income tax receipts for the first six months of 1936 showed an increase of 50 per cent over the corresponding period of last year?
11. Did expenses of the United States Government show a decrease during the first six months of 1936 as compared with 1935?
12. Why is it that trolleys in Peiping, China, are showing larger profits despite fewer passengers?
13. What would be the "premium" for the crop insurance proposed by Secretary Wallace?
14. Was Dr. Townsend invited to speak before the National Union for Social Justice convention?
15. What strange sight will greet travelers arriving in Washington on the evening of September 10?
16. Is the United States Government confronted with the necessity of applying new taxes?
17. Who is Germany's new envoy to London?
18. What is the secret of Jesse Owens's world-record performances?
19. What state has just announced compulsory tests for all automobile drivers over 65?
20. Are there more telephones in use in the United States today than at any previous time?

(What is your score?)

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Camping Time

Monitor Camera Club From Raymond S. Deck, North Pelham, N. Y.

"Could That Have Been the Dinner Bell?"

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Co-operative Newspaper

A PRINTER finding activity at a seeming low point sought out a small town in a rural community without a flourishing paper. Here he organized a co-operative newspaper.

He first secured the patronage of local storekeepers. They were glad to run their advertisements in a paper that would be sent free of charge into every home in the township, advertising paying the cost of distribution.

Into farm and village homes where many would hesitate or be unable to subscribe at a usual rate, this little paper goes gratis, radiating such friendliness that the grateful readers, instead of being publicity shy about family and social happenings, gladly co-operate by reporting, unsolicited, whatever news they have. Also, they are pleased to take advantage of specials advertised by the stores.

Within a year the paper has grown from a single sheet to a 12-page weekly; and several nationally advertised products have contracted space in the paper with 100 per cent coverage. Needless to say, the editor now receives a good income.—L. G., Manlius, N. Y.

Odds and Ends

Out of Place

The Federal Housing Administration declares that the White House is not in its proper environment. The claim is that the Executive Mansion is in the heart of $40-a-month rental district.

Soft Tires

Tires that are improperly inflated not only wear out sooner, but they increase fuel consumption.

Unraveled

There is about a mile of wire in a full-size window screen.

Daily Anecdote

For the Poor

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN SOLICITING alms for the poor, many talents are required, and not the least of these are resourcefulness and a ready wit.

Once when Emperor Alexander of Russia was visiting a charitable institution, a beautiful young girl presented a collection plate for an offering. Alexander dropped a handful of gold into the receptacle and laughingly remarked, "That is for your lovely bright eyes."

She presented the plate again.

"More?" he inquired.

"Yes, Your Majesty," she replied. "Now I want something for the poor."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Blottit

THIS is a game any number may play. The requirements are black ink and several squares of white paper. Simply drop a drop of the ink on the paper, fold it in half, and press down with your finger.

All sorts of figures will be the result. Animals, people, flowers and figures will be shown after blotting the ink drop. A bit of practice will produce interesting results, and the game is fascinating for all ages. A small prize may be given for the best blottit.—Mrs Blanche P., Atkinson, Neb.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Deciding Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sabinal, Texas

THOSE who through indifference or a what's-the-use attitude do not take the trouble to vote may get a new viewpoint from an incident which happened in a small town of the Southwest half a century ago. When any election draws near, "old timers" like to recall the experience, and thus it lives to remind each citizen of the importance of his ballot.

In the first local option election held in the town, back in the early eighties, the strongest antiprohibitionist in the whole county cast the deciding vote for the Prohibitionists. He has never been able to change that decision in the numerous elections held for that purpose since.

When the question of liquor was brought to a vote that first time, it seemed that liquor would surely win. The strongest "anti" was so sure of this that he went unconcernedly on horseback to attend to some business on a neighboring ranch, intending to return in time to vote and to join in the celebration in the evening.

After he had gone, his wife sat thinking of the privations and of the unhappiness liquor had caused her and her children. It seemed to her that she could bear it no longer. Of course, in those days, she had no vote herself, but she decided she must change her husband's vote. She hitched her horse to a buckboard, still common in the Southwest of the eighties, and drove 10 miles to a fork in the dirt road where she knew her husband must pass on his way to town. There she waited until he rode up beside her. She explained that she had come to urge him to vote for prohibition.

At first, he laughed loud and long at the joke of his "quitting the gang" like that. The wife begged; she wept; she even threatened to leave him if he didn't grant her request. Finally, partly because he was so sure his one vote would not change the victory for the "wets," he gave in with an, "All right, then," as he galloped off to the polls.

By the time he had arrived, the sun was almost set. His was the last vote cast that day.

The prohibitionists won that local option election by one vote!

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. No; the new Anglo-Egyptian treaty makes Egypt an independent African state.
2. Britain retains the right to protect the canal.
3. Chairman Winant says that approved old-age assistance plans are in operation in 36 states, and that more than 1,000,000 persons have been aided.
4. Surveyed as of Aug. 1, the corn crop was estimated to be 46.8 per cent of normal—the smallest crop since 1881.
5. Ethel Barrymore says that she now prefers her country home to the theater.
6. He was the leader of the Gold Shirts, a Fascist organization which was ordered dissolved.
7. From Russia.
8. King Edward VIII.
9. Mexico has named Señorita Palma Guillen as Minister to Denmark, where Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde represents the United States.
10. Yes; actually 64 per cent.
11. Yes; government expenses fell $304,171,036, or 31.5 per cent.
12. Soldiers, gendarmes, and policemen once rode free; now, according to government orders, they must pay. "Business is falling off, but it is better," says the company.
13. A certain amount of each crop would be set aside as a premium for government crop insurance. In good years these "premiums" would be "insurance reserves."
14. Yes.
15. Three thousand diners using the vast waiting room of the Union Station as a banquet hall.
16. No; at a White House conference on Aug. 13, financial leaders announced that no new taxes would be necessary.
17. Joachim von Ribbentrop. Before the World War he was popular in society in Ottawa, Canada.
18. "I hold my breath during the last stretch. . . . I do the same in the broad jump," says the Negro champion.
19. Massachusetts.
20. No; on July 1 there were 17,900,000 in use—11.4 per cent below the peak of 20,201,000 in 1930.

Time for the Job

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

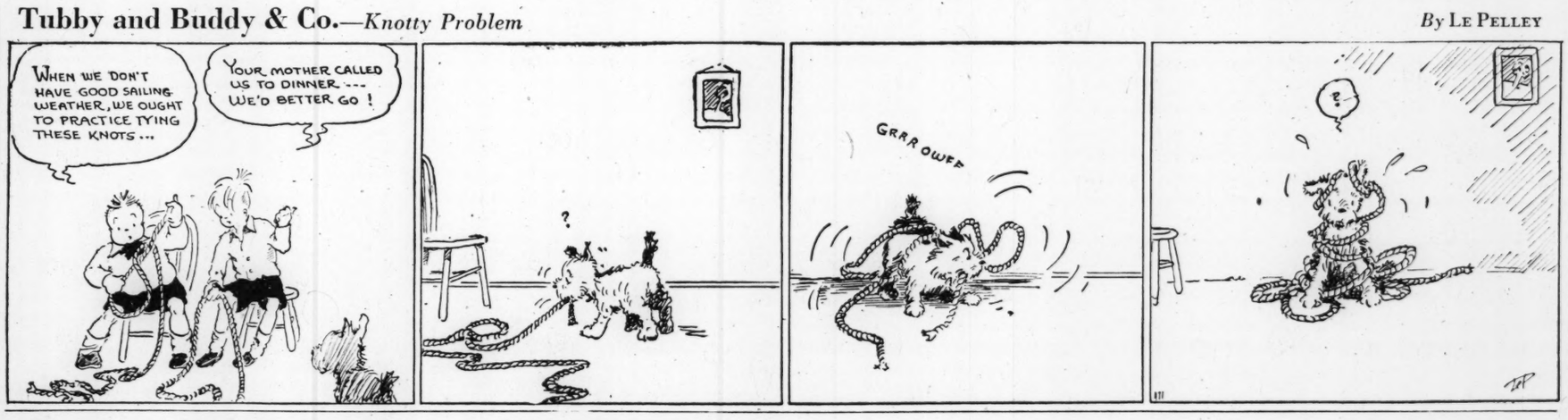
WHEN James A. Garfield was president of Hiram College, a man brought up his son to be entered as a student. He wanted the boy to take a shorter course than the regular one.

"My son can never take all those studies," said the father. "He wants to get through more quickly. Can't you arrange it for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course; it all depends on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak he requires a hundred years; but he takes only two months to make a squash."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Knotty Problem*

By LE PELLEY


WHEN WE DON'T HAVE GOOD SAILING WEATHER, WE OUGHT TO PRACTICE TYING THESE KNOTS...
YOUR MOTHER CALLED US TO DINNER --- WE'D BETTER GO!
GRRR OWFF
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Knows When He Is Well Off*

By CARMACK

On a hot day when I see people mopping their faces —
And fanning themselves to beat the band —
I'm glad I'm a pup and can go wading in the lagoon —
Or sit under somebody's lawn sprinkler and get cooled off in a jiffy - yes sir-ee —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The League's Next Step

NEXT month the Assembly of the League of Nations meets to discuss questions on which its very existence depends—the reform of the Covenant and other measures for providing collective security. On or before September 1 members have been invited to submit their views as a basis of discussion.

Already in Great Britain the Government has been pressed by Parliament to define the policy which it will lay before the League. Both Mr. Eden in the House of Commons and Lord Irwin in the Lords have made guarded statements, in which they refused to disclose their position in full, on the ground that to do so would prejudice the issue and weaken their efforts at conciliation; but from which some part of their plan can be deduced. This much at least is clear. They consider that the League, in spite of its recent disastrous failure, must go on; that it must be enabled to provide some system of collective security which is the only alternative to armed alliances and ultimate chaos in Europe.

Therefore, of the two extreme views which are held about the League, the first, that it should be shorn of all its coercive or repressive powers, is rejected by Great Britain. The other extreme view, that members should submit themselves to a universal and automatic obligation to fight against an aggressor, is also rejected. That is dismissed on the ground that it is impracticable; it imposes a strain on the loyalty of members which recent events have shown they will not bear. The ideal is not yet within grasp. Some middle course must be pursued.

Lord Irwin came nearer to being explicit than Mr. Eden. He suggested that Article XI of the Covenant might be strengthened by making it no longer dependent upon the complete unanimity of members. He threw out the still more important hint that the League, instead of being the guardian of the *status quo*, should become the instrument for promoting the removal of discontents by the just revision of treaties. (Has not the Montreux conference revised the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne with Turkey? May not the Versailles Treaty equally be rectified?) Disarmament too—and this was indicated by Mr. Eden—must come into the picture. There is hope now where a few years ago there seemed none; for German equality can no longer be disputed, and all the nations are frightened by the vastness of their own expenditures.

The first task of the British Government will be that of conciliation and encouragement—not to put too great a strain on the willingness or capacity of each nation to help, but to find out what burden each is prepared to accept. There is likely, therefore, to be a request, not for universality of military obligation, but variety of obligation; and this must depend to some extent on regional commitments.

At every stage of the discussion one is confronted with the fact that the League suffers by the knowledge of its own incompleteness. If it included Germany it would be stronger. It is always conscious of the fact that the United States, with its immense economic resources, lies outside. Everyone is aware of the fact that the United States will not contemplate European entanglements, and will not join the League. But quite outside the Covenant of the League there is another world treaty—the Kellogg Pact of which America is a signatory. Is there not some possibility of an understanding that if or when the Kellogg Pact is broken the United States will agree to withhold economic help from an aggressor? That is a point which might with advantage be considered by members of the League and by the United States at the time when the former are endeavoring to resolve their own problem.

The three factors which are necessary for a real success at Geneva are: firstly, such revision of treaties or new understandings as will make all the countries of Europe anxious to support the League system; secondly, an expectation of moral support from great countries outside the League; and thirdly, such strengthening of the League machinery as will enable it to work without excessive strain on its weaker parts.

"Issues, Not Personalities"

A POLL conducted among the American electorate to answer the question as to what are the issues back of the presidential election would yield interesting results. No doubt the preponderant response would be, simply: Roosevelt versus Landon. But that is not an issue in the sense indicated by Colonel Knox when he said at Connersville, Ind., "The Republican Party . . . believes in a campaign of issues, not personalities." The struggle is intended to be over measures, not men.

The assurance is worth repeating because the tendency so far has been to dodge real issues. On the Democratic side Mr. Roosevelt has given the impression that once re-elected he will again press for the enactment of a new kind of NRA. To many observers the Walsh-Healy act which made NRA standards the condition of government contracts, was the handwriting on the wall. What exactly is Mr. Roosevelt's purpose in this respect? Fear of new taxes lingers in the business community despite Administration assurances that no increases will be sought in 1937.

On the Republican side John Hamilton's silver statement in Utah has thrown a fog over the sound currency and economy planks of the Republican platform. The chairman of the Republican National Committee has given the impression that the Republicans would continue "to do something for silver" if elected. Is this a faithful reflection of Governor Landon's thought? At Connersville, Colonel Knox said, "We propose to reorganize the tax system and to make it simpler . . . we propose to make taxes less and to make them fairer." How? And how reconcile less taxation with budget balancing and the continuance of farm subsidies and relief payments?

Among the make-believe issues are the loose charges that the incumbent of the White House is a Communist or a Fascist. Such tactics are merely one remove from name-calling. A cold douche of commonsense has been poured over this abusive electioneering by a committee of the American Bar Association. Its report rebuts the charge that the party in power has violated constitutional guaranties of freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, and of petition. The committee says:

> The careless assertion that the policies and practices of the present National Administration either challenge or infringe these political rights of the citizen has no justification.

Two or three clear-cut issues have appeared. Two New Deal acts are definitely slated for repeal if the Republican candidate wins. These are the trade agreements act and the law allowing the President to change the gold content of the dollar. And the Republicans have promised a new relief system. Indubitably there are many more differences of opinion between the two major candidates; and it would be of assistance to the would-be intelligent voter if those differences were stated without ambiguity. Otherwise, in sheer default, the campaign will degenerate into name and epithet-calling. The responsibility belongs more to the candidates than to the voters.

Hopping Over Horizons

THEY support the bus lines; without them half the tourist cabins of steamships in the seven seas would be empty; *pensions* in Passy echo their faltering French and the fishwives of Finland smilingly return their curious regards. They are the world's great travelers—the schoolteachers on holiday.

Tucked away among the probate notices of a New York newspaper recently was hidden an item which surely points to brave adventure in a heart where it might not be altogether anticipated. Couched in semi-legal phraseology, it records particulars of the estate bequeathed by the retired principal of a school on Staten Island. Legend has it that today the island boasts of sturdy residents who never have ventured the five-mile ferry voyage between it and the skyscrapers of New York.

Then, in the most matter-of-fact manner, the record goes on to say that this far-traveled spinster of merely 79 had been exploring southern Rhodesia, the account betraying not the least surprise or excitement that an octogenarian American schoolteacher, after fifty years or so of pedagogy, should be calmly wandering 9000 miles from home in what so recently was darkest Africa.

It is pleasant to think that the unfolding capacities of school children are often in the daily charge of teachers who enthusiastically pursue far-flung horizons.

Why Play Games?

WHAT is the chief object in playing a game? Cricketers from Yorkshire, Lancashire and Australia will probably join with golf professionals and baseball coaches in agreeing that it is to beat the other team or other fellow. And yet, has not a philosopher observed that if a game is worth playing at all, it is worth playing badly?

The glare of publicity that has beaten down on the Olympic Games in Berlin has cast a sidelight on this very subject. No effort has been spared in Germany to surround the Olympiad with an atmosphere of majesty and awe. The pageantry of the Berlin meet as in the march of brightly costumed teams of competitors testifies to the desire of the organizers of the games to invest them with a feeling for beauty and a sense of grandeur akin to the temper of the ancient Greek festivals.

Too often in modern sporting contests, whether baseball games in the United States, test matches in Great Britain or Australia, or a game of football in the backyard, there is an excessively fierce concentration on victory, without any concern whether the victory is chivalrously achieved. If, apart from one or two regrettable clashes, the attempt at the 1936 Olympiad to connect the idea of sport with that of beauty has effectively reminded the world that the object of an ancient Greek runner was not merely to win, but to win gracefully, it will have performed an invaluable service.

Satire Modern Style

Book News of the Day

R. L. DUFFUS attempts an ambitious satire of modern life in THE SKY BUT NOT THE HEART (New York: Macmillan. $2.50). His cast of caricatures is a wholesome conglomeration of types regarded as front-page news material. Fascists, Communists, natural scientists, philosophical anarchists, a prime minister, a couple of beautiful women, an Irish champion of lost causes, a captain of the King's Navee and a score of other dissenters and reactionaries, all are thrown together in an imaginative mêlée.

As with their prototypes in the world around us, when the members of this heterogeneous group are thrown together, little constructive action can be accomplished because of the absence of cooperation. The most harmless manifestations of their differences are incoherent colloquy and furious debate; the most serious, revolution and war.

* * *

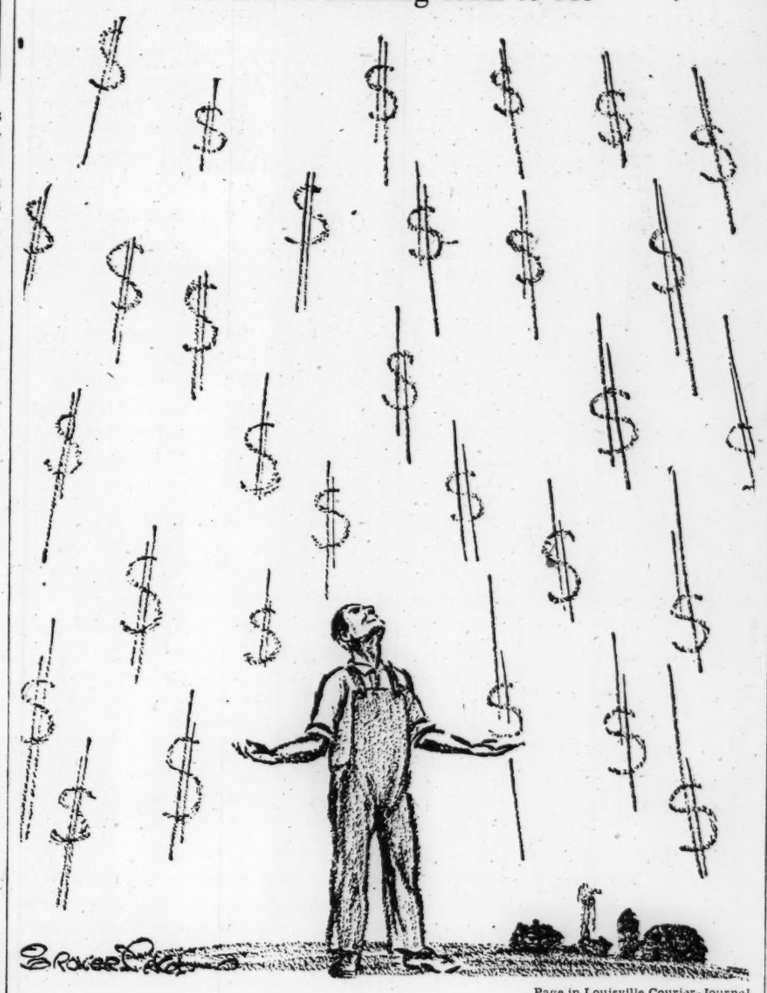
To bring together this strangely assorted group, Mr. Duffus uses the timeworn expedients of a boat, a shipwreck and a desert island. Alfred Alexandrovitch, Prime Minister of East Georgiana, believes Utopia to be a country undisturbed by any shadow of change. Progress and retrogression are alike anathema to him. To make a Utopia out of East Georgiana, he resolves to banish from the kingdom all individuals who are discontented with the *status quo*. When they are all escorted aboard the Horace Popper for their enforced voyage, Alfred finds to his chagrin that his name leads all the rest, and he, too, is carried aboard.

The extraordinary voyage which follows may best be described as a paradoxical mixture of incoherent burlesque with flashes of sophisticated acumen. Few aspects of modern life escape the shafts of ridicule which Mr. Duffus directs toward the explosive cargo of the Horace Hopper. The spontaneous combustion which occurs is seen to be inevitable, as Fascists, Communists, Socialists, liberals and Nazis become embroiled in constant ebullition, in the midst of which the British captain and the continental prime minister strive for order.

* * *

Unfortunately, neither doggedness nor diplomacy has any effect. Only when the whole ship is in danger, when drowning or starvation seem the only alternatives, is a precarious truce formulated. Then, as soon as a measure of security is attained, the factions flare up again. There seems to be nothing that can be done about it. In this respect, Mr. Duffus's representation of the quandary of a modern ship of state, in spite of ribaldry, is discouragingly cynical. M. W. S.

It Is Not Raining Rain to Me



Page in Louisville Courier-Journal

Tammany Turns Into a Tiger

American Politicana

AT 100 East Seventeenth Street in New York City is the headquarters of the strongest and oldest organized political club in America. Though sometimes called the Columbian Order, it is popularly known as the Society of Tammany or Tammany Hall. Newspaper cartoonists picture it as a tiger because it has exhibited the ferocity, treachery and malevolence characteristic of the striped beast. National and New York State political candidates fear Tammany's powerful opposition; but they fear more its discrediting support.

This Democratic society was established in 1786 as a counterweight to the Cincinnati, an organized body of officers who had served under Gen. George Washington. The Cincinnati favored the policies of Washington and Alexander Hamilton toward strong centralization of power in the Federal Government. Tammany advocated a program of more rights for the states.

The name of Tammany originated from Tamanend, a noted Delaware chief revered by the soldiers of the Revolution and virtually canonized by them as their patron saint. Tammany Hall's organization consists of thirteen sachems under one grand sachem, typifying the thirteen states of the early national period and the President. From Washington to Andrew Jackson each President accepted the Tammany honorary rank of "Great Grand Sachem."

* * *

About 1800 the society, thoroughly organized then as now, first entered actively into politics. It supported the candidacy of Thomas Jefferson against Aaron Burr for President with the result that New York split its electoral vote equally between the rivals; and Burr lost when the tie was broken in the House of Representatives. In 1812 Tammany supported DeWitt Clinton running against Madison, who wanted a second term. The State of New York cast all its electoral votes for Clinton, but Madison was the victor.

Tammany withdrew from the national political field to wield its power in New York City affairs. Its strong central organization and control of the "foreign vote" have made it for many years a dominating factor in the city's political contests. Sometimes it turned against the regular Democratic organization; its freebooting tendency and occasional treachery branded Tammany as a power to be reckoned with.

* * *

The course taken by the Tammany club led eventually to bribery, graft and wide corruption. When William M. Tweed became the "boss" of Tammany Hall the organization schemed to gain control of the New York city administration. By devious means this iron-hand domination was achieved. In April, 1870, a Tammany-inspired act gave absolute authority to the mayor, comptroller, commissioner of parks, and commissioner of public works. Very soon these offices were filled by Tammany henchmen with nefarious motives.

This Tweed ring was finally broken up by the hammering agitation of the New York Times and Harper's Weekly, ably assisted by a group of citizens called the Committee of Seventy. However, the damage had been done. From 1869 to 1871 Tammany grafters had plundered the city to the alarming extent of approximately $12,000,000. After two trials Tweed escaped to Spain, was brought back in 1876, faced a civil suit, and the city obtained a verdict for the return of more than half of the loot. Only a small part was collected.

The Tammany tiger still wields in New York City and the State a power out of proportion to its numerical strength. New York now has forty-seven electoral votes. Any organization, bearing an unsavory reputation and also possibly the balance of power in the electorally strongest state, might swing a national election. CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Stealing Their Thunder"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the Monitor editorial, "Stealing Their Thunder"?

The improved condition gained through the company union to my mind is something similar to the bait in a rat trap.

The way society is at present organized, the only balance against the rich man's greed and selfishness (even though never displayed) is the poor man's organization known as unions, where the men have absolute control of the union and the union includes the workmen from all companies in the same line of business.

There is never any great ado about bankers organizing; about merchants organizing; about chambers of commerce; and why should there be a great fuss raised about workmen organizing?

All sanity and fairness would indicate that the men, if they are really wise, will organize their unions justly and in line with protecting their interests as against avarice, even though the avarice be never displayed to the detriment of the workmen. Unions on the order of the printers' union, which is highly respected by their employers and which operates to the great good of its members, are certainly not detrimental to anybody, either employer or employee, yet the men are retaining their own self-respect and the union acts as a counter-balance against the possibility of organized employers' associations driving them to peon labor wages.

I am a white-collar worker, but if I were not a constant reader of the Monitor, and did not know its policy, this editorial might influence me to believe that the Monitor was dropping to opportunism to gain favor with the employers as against the employees by assisting in blinding the eyes of labor to its most powerful possession—its own unions as against the company unions, where the company could easily have their representation in the meetings and know everything that was going on with the inference that they could under some pretext or another get rid of any man who could see and state in open meeting anything that the company was contemplating for the men that was not to the best interests of the men.

The parasitical feature of gangsterism control of many unions does not throw out the union idea as the poor man's best defense and balance against the avarice of the rich man and his more easily formed associations. Higher education is society's only hope, spiritual enlightenment. Liberty and democracy are aided by neither paternalism nor regimentation. G. E. BOYNTON

Chicago, Ill.

Pan-American Problems

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The nations of the Americas have all responded cordially and seriously to President Roosevelt's suggestion that a conference on peace in America be held at Buenos Aires. It is probable that the replies surprised its author and the State Department in Washington. It is also within the range of possibility that the reaction of the Latin-American governments, plus the increasingly menacing situation in Europe and the Far East, may have transformed what at first seemed to be a gesture with purely partisan political implications into a serious move with rather definite and fundamental finalities.

The existence of a new attitude toward the United States is proved by the subject matters which all the Latin-American nations have suggested be discussed at the meeting. These range from purely internal problems and the conventional problems of commerce and transportation to the foundation of American Courts of Justice and American Leagues of Nations.

Though each government and president had certain specific objects to serve, many far removed from the problem of peace in America, there shone through each reply a serious concern for the future of all-America in the face of pressing problems from abroad. Many of the Latin-American nations seem to feel that but for the grace of special circumstances they might have been in the shoes of Ethiopia and be now the conquered colony of some European "have-not" nation.

It may not be amiss to suggest that should the United States wish to preserve the gains in Latin America by the "good neighbor" policy, it might well look upon this projected conference not as a partisan play but as a national policy. It might pay in the end.

São Paulo, Brazil. P. V. S.

"Ethics Is Ethics"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent issue had an editorial, "Ethics Is Ethics." I realize that this editorial is consistent with your viewpoint: there can be no compromise with evil. But what is "evil"?

Wine was a beverage in Palestine in New Testament days. Before pronouncing it an evil in all circumstances and for all time, one must pause to reflect that it is used in sacred devotion by millions of good people. While that has nothing to do with the liquor industry—it raises an interesting question in considering the definition of "evil."

To my mind, evil is a question of use or abuse—not material. You can't banish the natural law of fermentation. But you can influence human behavior

You quote Professor King. There is no disputing his point. But, in addition to persuading the driver not to slow his reaction a fifth of a second with a bottle of beer, it is important to persuade him to drive more slowly. Driving 60 miles an hour is as much an evil and abuse, perhaps more so, than to drink the beer. One does not banish all cars under all circumstances because they contribute frequently to human disaster. It is the individual's action that is the evil.

If "ethics" is a matter of human behavior (not to be confused with a material substance) you may avoid questioning the sincerity of a company which is desirous of improving the standards of its industry. The fact is that National Distillers is a leader for better and more wholesome conditions—and has been so, long before the item appeared in Business Week. The spokesman was encouraging wholesome advertising because that is and has been the settled policy of his company. RUTHERFORD PLATT

New York, N. Y.

Editor's Note: As Mr. Platt says, "You can't banish the natural law of fermentation. But you can influence human behavior." You *can* influence human behavior, and an advertisement urging moderation may easily lead to the first drink that sometimes makes a drunkard, despite all urgings to moderation. The Monitor recognizes that those who urge moderation in liquor advertisements may consider themselves entirely sincere, but it believes there is a natural conflict between moderation and liquor and liquor profits. It is not necessary to question anyone's motives to point out that more discreet advertising serves not only to promote liquor manufacturers' interest in sobriety but also to protect buyers.

The Wide Horizon

Another Last Stand

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

MISS GRACE A. HARRINGTON, incumbent postmistress of the $2700-a-year second-class post office at West Point, N. Y., wants to continue what she has been doing satisfactorily for eight years, serving cadets and army officers, but her post is threatened by politics.

There seems little doubt that except for her own energetic remonstrances and a militant defense by the Army & Navy Journal and others, she would by now have joined the 13,000 other first-, second- and third-class postmasters who have been swept from their posts in the past three years to make way for Democrats. It is certain, at any event, that Mr. Farley has made almost a clean sweep of Republican incumbents, and that he has started off Mr. Roosevelt's praiseworthy order of July 20 putting all these jobs at long last on a career basis in such a manner that his own appointees get the first benefit of civil service protection, and virtually receive life tenure.

* * *

The army sees in the effort to oust Miss Harrington a blow at its cherished tradition of reserving the post for nonpolitical "army juniors." Miss Harrington's father was killed with Custer at the Little Big Horn. With civil service made an issue in the presidential campaign by Mr. Landon, this seems to be an incident well worthy of exploration for its larger significance.

It appears at the outset that although "army juniors" have generally held the West Point post, the rule has been broken occasionally. Miss Harrington herself seems to have got the job by something of a fluke. If post office records are to be believed, the position was held for an interval prior to 1927 by a man not connected with the army, whose chief qualification was political.

Mr. Hamilton Fish Jr. was and is the Congressman of the district, and he, like Mr. Coolidge at Washington, was a Republican. Mr. Fish's Republican nominee seems to have held out as acting postmaster at West Point for a year and a half, but failed to get a sufficiently high grade to be included in the list of three eligibles for permanent appointment; and since two of the three eligibles were Democrats, the job came to Miss Harrington, the third, more or less by default.

If correct, this fact is significant only as one more indication of what is already generally known, that there is little to choose between the two parties in their attitude toward spoils. Indeed, the reader would do well to regard all political professions on the subject with caution. Probably as individuals, both Messrs. Roosevelt and Landon strongly favor the merit system, but the rank and file pressure to continue the bad old method is intense. Thus we have seen the feet of clay of the New Deal in its three years of appointments; while on the other hand, Governor Landon's own demand for reform is in contrast to the lack of civil service progress in Kansas itself, as recently pointed out by Secretary Ickes. The nonpartisan Public Affairs pamphlet Spoils or Service, for example, specifically points out that Kansas, like Connecticut, in the last 10 years "abandoned civil service after having tried it." Kansas under Governor Landon is not one of the nine states of the Union which has the merit system today.

But to get back to Miss Harrington. There are two important features in the West Point case which differentiate it from others; first, that it has received publicity; second, that it has aroused indignation. Miss Harrington was only one of the 13,000 postmasters being replaced by Democrats; certainly party leaders never expected a second battle of the Little Big Horn to be fought over the matter.

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Toward the other post office replacements the public's attitude seems to have been one of resigned disgust; it was a sad business, but after all, could fair-minded people protest when Democrats returned to the cribs that Republicans had monopolized?

But at West Point something was different—a tradition had been established. The tradition did not always apply, but it generally did. The tradition was one of merit, not of spoils. There was no law in the matter, no written word. All that existed was a group feeling, a consensus; a collection of people who felt strongly on a subject; a reserve of moral indignation in behalf of a particular course of conduct.

This tradition was crucial. The tradition exploded in the politicians' faces like a stick of dynamite. Not for worlds, in an election year, would leaders have ever touched that hornets' nest if they could have guessed what lay ahead! It is a violation of no confidence to say that a special memorandum on the West Point battle has been prepared by the embarrassed Post Office Department and has now gone to Mr. Roosevelt himself.

A tradition—that was all. And what a thing tradition is! The United States-Canadian boundary is unfortified—by tradition. The Supreme Court's decisions are enforced—by tradition. And the time will come, and there are evidences of its approach, when the spoils system itself will give way; and when the curious ask why a particular job is protected, the comment will be simply, as at West Point—"that is the tradition."

There will be no reply to such a comment.